

THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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Weeding Out.

Weeds are robbers whether growing in the field or the flock or herd. To get a clean good stand of grain or a handsome row of turnips, mangolds, or carrots much weeding has to be done. It is practically the same when it comes to the successful raising of stock. The man who makes the greatest success with his stock is the man who is constantly weeding out the animals that do not come up to his idea of what a perfect animal should be or do.

To raise and keep in the herd or flock every animal born into it invites defeat just as surely as it would to attempt to raise a crop of turnips without thinning them.

The excellent fall pastures have put all stock into fine condition and a rigid weeding should be made before they go into winter quarters. Feed in some sections will, no doubt, be scarce and some of the stock will have to be sold; the present time, therefore, is an opportune one to do some rigid weeding. Every stock raiser should know what each class of animal and each individual animal on his farm is doing. This knowledge will help him in weeding out the poor animals. It implies a close observation of his stock so that he knows all their little peculiarities. Some may think this altogether too much attention to give them, but a manufacturer does not think it too much trouble to know all the little details about every thing he handles, its cost and the profit he makes on it. If he doesn't he will soon make a failure. Why shouldn't a farmer have an equally intimate knowledge of everything he handles in his business as well as a manufacturer? Farming or stock raising is just as surely a business as manufacturing wagons or selling groceries over a counter.

Before a man can begin to weed intelligently he must know what he needs to do. What funny work a man would make weeding mangels if he didn't know what was expected of him, he would make all kinds of mistakes. So a breeder must know "where he is at" before he can weed successfully. The following suggestions may help him do that, and, though reference may be made to cattle more than to other stock, the truths are equally applicable to horses, sheep and swine. Whether a man is working for flesh or milk production there are certain peculiarities in his stock that he should watch for and which will guide him in his weeding.

Some animals are "poor feeders," no matter how much they eat they never get fat. The chances are that with such animals the fault is not with the food they eat that they do not gain in condition, but that their digestion is poor. Given two animals on the same feed and with the same care, one gets fat and the other does not. The only conclusion we can come to is that the digestion of the one is poor.

This may be constitutional and thus the animal will always be a "poor feeder." Because the digestion is poor the animal always looks out of sorts and his unthrifty condition is apparent. These "poor feeders" should be weeded out without mercy. Why keep them? They are wasters of good food which, if given to an animal with good digestion, would give a better return. They are not wanted as feeders, neither are they desirable as breeders, for they are likely to transmit their faulty digestion to their offspring. A sire that is a poor feeder is a very poor investment. Keeping such an animal at the head of a herd or flock entails a continual loss that is hard to estimate. We

good "handling" qualities denoting a strong digestion, and because of that the skin and hair, the furthest organs from the source of supply, are thoroughly nourished. Quite rightly much has been made of "handling."

Some animals seem to be naturally delicate. They evidently lack "constitution." Get rid of them, as they are the first to succumb to disease and will transmit their peculiarities to their offspring. Others are "particular," "fussy" or "finicky" about what they eat or drink. Weed them out. Others are bad tempered, quarrelsome, or treacherous. You don't want them in your herd, as they spell loss. Then age has to be considered, too, in weeding. Do



The Boissevain Farmers' Elevator.

want to emphasize the necessity of getting rid of the "poor feeders." Farmers are heard to apologize for a thin horse — "Oh, he is a hard feeder." Then why keep him when easy feeders can be had? Get rid of the animals that get "off their feed" every now and then, for better returns can be had from the food when fed to easy keepers that are never off their feed.

Of course a good milch cow may be lean and yet a good feeder. Her bodily conformation will give evidence of her milking ability and she can be tested by the pail. Then, too, the "handling" qualities come in here—the feel of the hide to the fingers. If the hide is soft and pliable, and has a touch of oiliness, it generally indicates a good feeder; if, on the other hand, the hide is harsh and dry, it is considered an indication of a poor feeder. As a general rule this is correct; the

not let sentiment allow you to keep animals too long. That sentiment is a good one and if you can afford it, all right; but if it is profit that you are looking for make room for a younger animal when one passes his or her prime.

We have pointed out a few of the things that should guide one in weeding a herd. Each man will find other peculiarities which he sees objectionable in his particular situation. Then the aim or purpose for which the stock is kept will make other differences in the weeding. We want what the revivalists call "a realizing sense" of the fact that whenever we keep an animal that does not leave us as much profit as the most profitable we can obtain we are really losing money, just as surely as if a man put his hand in our pocket and stole it. When we realize this truth, we will soon be able to weed, yes, and breed, intelligently.

Type in Breeding.

To people who are familiar with the elementary principles of stock breeding the practice of some of their neighbors furnishes curious surprises. These people read or hear of the great advantage to be got from the use of well bred bulls and on the strength of this information, a list of well defined beefing points is taken to a district where dairying is the principal industry. If the bull is really pre-potent the offspring of this combination has made a very distinct advance in its capacity to lay on flesh. They look very much better than their dams and at once their owners are prepared to testify to the advantage of using well bred bulls.

But when the good looking heifers from this combination are in their turn bred, it generally happens that good looks and good milking qualities do not meet in the same animal. The best looking of the lot are usually the poorest milkers, and the men who were lately confident in the good to be got from the well bred sire, are ready to throw their faith to the winds. It is only when they start to rebuke the teachers who recommended them to use well bred bulls that they learn the difference between the beefing and the milking type. The bull for a dairy district ought to be of clearly defined dairy type if milk is wanted in the next generation.

If it was desired to cross over from milk to beef, the beef bull was the very one to use. If not the result will be a jumble. Follow out this unenlightened use of unsuitable type in the sire and the result will be a lot of mongrels, "neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring." The same principle applies to every line of stock breeding, only some jumbles in blood are worse than others. If the sire used is only a good looking grade the jumble becomes worse.

Even if the mating happens to have been done in a much more sensible way the result may come far short of the success it ought to have been, for vitality is a feature of success as well as type. Good judges allege that the too early, or excessive use of young bulls has done much to lower, or at least to keep down the quality of our beefing Shorthorns. Premature breeding of females of the Ayrshire breed in Ontario lowered the average weight of the breed to a conspicuous degree, but more care is now taken to avoid this error. It is just possible that the use of the C. P. R. bulls in backward outlying districts, may be excessive and mischievous. One case has been mentioned to us where a bull under two years has this summer served 60 ewes. Such a thing is bound to produce weaker calves and lower the permanent usefulness of the bull. Vitality must be looked after as well as type if the best success is to be attained.

Said a member of Congress from Ohio to a New Yorker who was trying to tell him something about hogs: "You can't tell me anything about hogs. I know more about hogs than you ever dreamt of. I was brought up among hogs."

The latest invention for the transport of fresh meat to England, which was tested on a consignment from Argentina, has not proved the success its projectors anticipated. Part of the beef and mutton was condemned by the Liverpool meat inspectors, and the rest sold at a reduced price.

R. M. Marquis, at a sheep shearing near Martinsdale, Montana, broke the world's record for shearing sheep. In 14 hours and 46 minutes he sheared 360 wethers with a power clipper. The weight of wool taken off was 2,520 pounds, or an average of seven pounds each.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

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R. L. LANG, Spruce Bank Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle, improved Berkshire Swine, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Young stock for sale. 2448

W. M. McBRIDE, importer and breeder of improved Chester White Pigs. Young stock for sale. Pairs and trios furnished not akin. Address—Wm. McBride, Box 253, Portage la Prairie, Man.

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W. M. CHAMPION, Roselawn Farm, Reaburn P.O., Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Berkshire Swine and White Rock Fowl. A fine pair of young bulls for sale.

JAMES GLENNIE, Longburn, Man. Importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull Calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

JOS. YUILL & SONS, Meadowside Farm, Carlton Place, Ont., breeders of Ayrshires, Shropshires, Berkshires, B.P. Rocks. Young stock for sale.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Address, John Turner, Carroll, Man.

H. BYERS, Macgregor, Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle. Largest herd in the West, headed by Rover Pogis, No. 41020. Young stock for sale.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Oldest herd bull, Prince Charlie, for sale; splendid stock-getter. Young stock for sale.

A. & J. MORRISON, Carmar, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. One 11 and one 24 months old bulls of exceptional quality for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO. North Nation Mills, P.Q. Importers and Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1642P

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HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

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JAS. ROBERTSON, Beaver Brand Farm, Glendale P.O., Man. Poland China Pigs for sale.

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Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale.—Wolf Hound Pups, over 3 months old. Parents are sure wolf killers. Address T. Chapman, Routhwaite, Man. 16-20

Want on Shares.—A 1 Stallion to stand in Virden. For particulars write W. Crothers, Pipestone, Man. 20-25

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White Plymouth Rocks for Sale.—Some first and second prize winners at Winnipeg and Brandon Shows the last three years. Also a few young stock from our best fowls. S. J. White, Rapid City, Man. 20

Mr. A. Hughes, druggist, Medicine Hat, reports a fierce battle between two stallions on the Shannon Ranch, near that town. A heavy Clyde stallion fiercely attacked a valuable blood horse in the stable at night, and when found next morning was one mass of bites, from his withers to his ears, the mane being deeply bitten into the flesh. Although Mr. Shannon was strongly advised to shoot the animal, on Mr. Hughes' recommendation decided to try what Dr. Warnock's Ulcerkure would do. In less than two weeks the wounds were completely healed. If you have not used Ulcerkure, send 3c. stamp for free sample bottle to

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Stable Hygiene.

By J. G. Rutherford, V.S., M.P.,
Portage la Prairie, Man.

The subject of stable hygiene, on which I have been asked to speak, is one of very great importance to the stock owner. Embracing as it does, a large number of widely differing branches each capable of almost indefinite elaboration, it goes without saying that on an occasion of this kind it will be quite out of the question to attempt to deal with it as it deserves. I shall, therefore, with your permission, confine myself to the discussion of the practical side of the subject, qualifying the expression of this intention, however, with the general statement that the views advanced are, in almost all cases, in strict accordance with the results of scientific research. In some instances I intend to advance theories of my own, the fruit of personal observation or investigation, but on these, as in the others, I hope, in case of discussion, to be able to give satisfactory reasons for the faith that is in me. I have no wish to dogmatise, and having no pretensions to universal knowledge on any branch of the subject, I am only too willing to benefit by the larger experience or better information of any one present.

have lived nearly a score of years in Manitoba, and am sufficiently familiar with the conditions of life on the western farm to be well aware that some of the theories I am about to advance, cannot possibly be adopted in all cases. To those who may be inclined to adverse criticism on this ground, I would point out that after all, it is only a question of degree. If one cannot, through force of circumstances, adopt hygienic methods altogether, he should at least do so as far as he can. As we say in my profession regarding wounds, "If your treatment cannot be aseptic, let it be as aseptic as possible." The experiment will be well worth trying and the results gratifying beyond expectation.

THE LOCATION.

The location of a stable is a matter of considerable importance. An elevated site ought, if possible, to be chosen, so as to facilitate proper drainage, without which no stable can remain permanently healthy. We must also consider the character of the soil and the depth below the surface of the ground water, which should be not less than six feet. Rich, deep loam is, on account of the excess of organic matter it contains, unsuitable for a site, while clay is to be avoided on account of its impermeability. Gravel forms

newed from time to time. The floors of poles or logs often seen in this country are infinitely worse, especially when old and irregular. Wooden blocks are little better, particularly if round. Plank, if tight and properly sloped, makes a fairly sanitary floor when kept clean and in good condition. Beam filling is recommended with plank floors, but the air, except in severe weather, should, when plank is used, have free circulation underneath the stable. Cobble stones hold the dirt and moisture in their interstices, while square stone blocks have the disadvantage of being too slippery. The floor most highly approved by stable hygienists is composed of grooved or channelled vitrified brick laid in a bed of concrete properly graded for drainage. In all cases the floor should be at least two feet above the surface of the ground.

DRAINAGE.

The drainage of stables should in all cases be superficial, though this must not be understood to apply to the removal of ordinary surface or ground water from the site itself. The fluid excreta should never be allowed to percolate into the soil or lie in pools beneath the flooring, as is too frequently the case in old stables. Many serious diseases and aggravations of simple ailments are due to this cause.



Snapshot of a Few Winners at Holland Fair.

Parkes, the greatest authority on the subject, defines hygiene as "The Art of Preserving Health." He says: "It aims at rendering growth more perfect, decay less rapid, life more vigorous, death more remote." He also declares that with a practical application of a perfect knowledge of the laws of life, disease would be simply impossible. That knowledge, however, we do not now, nor are we ever likely to possess. We must, therefore, as in other lines of life, walk according to our light, making the best use of the information at our command.

Stable hygiene is a plant of comparatively recent growth. Little more than a century has elapsed since Professor Coleman first advocated the intelligent application of the principles of sanitary science to the domestic animals. The success which attended his efforts rapidly revolutionized stable management in Great Britain, and he and his successors in the good work have undoubtedly saved many millions of pounds to the stock owners of the civilized world. Even yet, however, there is in most stables considerable room for improvement, while in a new country such as ours, especially with its peculiar climatic conditions, there is much to be learned as to the most intelligent, and, therefore, the most profitable, methods of housing and managing live stock. Before going into detail, I wish to guard against misunderstanding on the part of any of my auditors in one particular. I

the most suitable basis for a cheap and healthy foundation. Sand where the clay is not too near the surface, is generally satisfactory, though not without easily understood elements of danger. Where under-draining is possible, the nature of the soil need not be so carefully considered. Much will depend on the material of the stable floors and the arrangements for disposing of the excreta.

CONSTRUCTION.

Construction may now be briefly dealt with. Foundations should be of stone or concrete wherever possible. Walls and roofs may be composed of almost any material, so long as they are made as nearly as possible air and water tight. Hollow walls are, I think, to be preferred for this climate. A stable may be built of very cheap materials and still be perfectly healthy, while the expenditure of vast sums may only result in the erection of a costly pest house. Iron roofs are apt to be hot in summer, and thatch of any kind is, for obvious reasons, an unsatisfactory covering for stables. The question of flooring is a vital one and cannot be too carefully considered. All authorities agree that the best floor is one impervious to moisture and capable of being kept clean and dry by ordinary care and surface drainage. Clay or earthen floors of any kind are an abomination unless very carefully looked after and re-

all excreta, both fluid and solid, should be removed to a distance of at least forty feet from the stable. During our severe winters this is, of course, impossible, or at least very difficult, but as they are harmless when frozen, the end sought can be attained by prompt and thorough measures in early spring.

VENTILATION.

Before leaving the subject of construction, I may say that stable doors must not, for safety, be less than four feet in width and eight feet in height, and in Manitoba they should be double when opening directly to the outer air. Windows should be numerous and large; they should open inwards at the top and for purposes of summer ventilation are best situated opposite one another. For the same reason a stable should not be much over thirty feet in width. The comfort and consequent thrift of stock are largely augmented by the use of door and window screens during warm weather. Inside walls should not be white, but of a neutral tint and as impervious to moisture as possible.

No stable can be healthy without a plentiful supply of fresh air, and in our severe climate the problem of efficient winter ventilation is one of extreme difficulty. A lengthy and most interesting essay could be written on this subject alone, and it is with regret that I feel myself on

this occasion forced to treat it with more brevity than its importance merits.

Pure atmospheric air is composed of oxygen, nitrogen and carbonic acid gas in about the following proportions: Nitrogen, 78.98, oxygen, 20.99, carbonic acid gas, 0.03, in each 100 parts of air. The nitrogen is simply of use to dilute the oxygen, being of itself incapable of sustaining life. Under ordinary conditions air otherwise pure, contains in addition to the gases mentioned, moisture, traces of ammonia, floating particles of organic and inorganic matter and more or less ozone, which last is only another form of oxygen. The ammonia contained in air is not of itself hurtful, but when excessive indicates the presence of other impurities.

Of oxygen, according to Dr. Angus Smith, pure air contains, as I have already stated, 20.99 per cent., and average air 20.96 per cent., while very bad air begins at 20.6 per cent. As oxygen is very rapidly consumed in the process of animal respiration, these figures have a striking significance.

Carbonic acid gas, when existing in the air to a greater extent than .03 per cent. or .04 per cent. is proof positive of a reduction in the amount of oxygen, and a corresponding increase of organic matter. The air expired from the lungs of a healthy horse contains 19 per cent. instead of 21 per cent. of oxygen, and about 2 per cent. of carbonic acid gas. It will thus be readily seen that the air in a stable full of animals without proper ventilation soon becomes overloaded with carbonic acid gas. The sense of smell is a very good way of detecting the presence of carbonic acid gas. Taking .04 per cent. to start with, and allowing .02 per cent. for ordinary inside air, we have .06 per cent. of carbonic acid gas. Now, according to Dr. Angus Smith, the existence of .08 per cent. is unpleasant to most of us, while the presence of one part per thousand in the air of a room renders it odious and unwholesome. Experiments have shown that in badly ventilated stables the air may contain as much as 17 parts per thousand of carbonic acid gas, with, of course, its accompanying proportion of organic matter.

The effects of such an atmosphere on the animal economy are indescribable, especially when we consider the lack of oxygen and the large amount of organic matter thus shown to exist.

Let us see what this organic matter consists of. That found in the air of stables comprises, according to Prof. Fred. Smith, of the Army Veterinary Department, cast-off epithelium, or scales from the mouth, air passages and skin, organic vapors from the lungs and skin, hairs, fungus, spores, acari, feces in fine division and vapors derived from the composition of materials from the intestinal and urinary passages. Among these organic particles have been found many varieties of disease germs, such as those of anthrax, tuberculosis and glanders.

When we consider that the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract in the horse has an area of nearly 300 square feet, or over five times that of the outside skin, and that every portion of this surface is specially adapted for rapid absorption, we must admit without further argument, the necessity of thorough ventilation if we desire to keep our stock in good health and condition. I could quote many most interesting facts and statistics showing the wonderful results achieved by the introduction of effective ventilation in army stables and similar large establishments, but time will not allow me to do so, and I must pass on with another terse quotation from Dr. Parkes, who affirms that "Disease and health are in the direct proportion of foul and pure air."

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I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale, and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

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Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdales. One imported Stallion and some very choice mares and fillies for sale. Two imported Bull calves and also one Bull calf from Caithness, and a few good show heifers and young cows and heifer calves for sale from Caithness.

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Some good young boars, fit for service. Prize winners. Prices reasonable for quality.

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SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

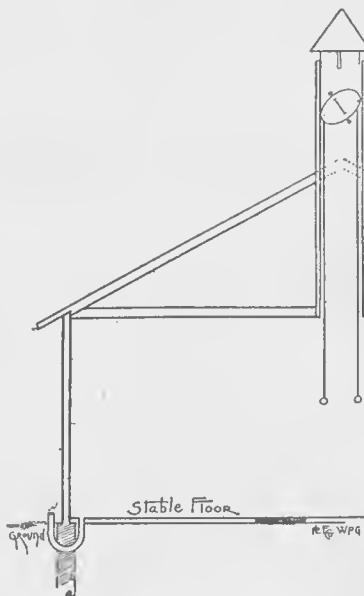
Stock always for sale. Have a nice bunch of ram and ewe lambs for sale. My sheep are from the well-known breeders John Campbell and Hamner & Sons, Ontario. Address—Swan Lake P.O., Man.

Farms and Stock

For sale at all times. Apply to

H. R. KEYES, - Keyes, Man.

The amount of air inspired by a horse varies greatly, but when standing still it is, as a rule, not much over 100 cubic feet per hour. In order, however, to afford him this quantity of air reasonably pure, in the stable, Prof. Fred Smith, basing a most careful calculation on the quantity of carbonic acid gas exhaled, proves conclusively that it is necessary to furnish him with no less than 15,000 cubic feet per hour. This theory, which I may say I consider incontestably correct, has had a remarkable effect in dispelling the erroneous ideas of many architects in regard to the value of cubic air space, which while certainly very important, can never take the place of a thorough system of ventilation. The greater the air space in the stable, the less frequently need the air be changed, but this important, as it doubtless is, constitutes its only value. For instance, a horse having 500 cubic feet of air space allotted to him, must, in order to obtain his 15,000 cubic feet of fresh air, have it changed thirty times per hour, while one with an air space of 2,000 cubic feet will only require it changed $7\frac{1}{2}$ times. Again, while the first will require during the first hour 14,500 feet of fresh air, and the second only 13,000, both will, during the second and each hour thereafter, require the introduction of an equal amount, viz., 15,000 feet. I have given



this subject much careful thought and I am satisfied that while in moderate weather we need have no great difficulty in reaching Prof. Smith's standard, we can not hope to do so during the severe winters of this country. We must, however, do the best we can, and as I am fairly well satisfied with the results of my own experience in regard to ventilation in Manitoba, I propose to lay them before you and to let you judge for yourselves.

I may explain that, having experimented for years with all kinds of ventilators, I was, like almost every one else, very badly satisfied with any of them and inclined to despair of ever finding a system in which the inlet would always be an inlet and the outlet always an outlet. I got my first start from a very intelligent English farmer who was on a visit to the province some eight or nine years ago. He recommended placing U pipes under the wall behind the horses and drain tiles through the wall over their heads, but was forced to admit, on cross examination, that when the wind blew in through the latter, his ventilation went on strike till it changed. I adopted the U pipe part of his plan, using, however, wooden boxes, but substituted for the drain tiles adjustable side louvres at the top of a

large shaft running to the roof. These however were not a success, for the wind was sometimes in the opposite direction in the morning from that in which it had been at night, and on such occasions the stable smelt to heaven.

I finally closed up the louvres altogether, putting in instead a galvanized iron pipe or clumney of considerable dimensions furnished with an ordinary rain cap and a large damper manipulated by cords from the stable floor. When this damper is open the foul air being warm rapidly rises, passes out through the chimney and is steadily replaced by fresh air sucked in through the U pipe or boxes. By closing the damper the inrush of air through the lower pipes is at once checked, while a partial closure has a corresponding partial action in those inlets. In this way the whole system is under easy control and can be adjusted to suit the weather or the number of animals in the stable. My stable is not ceiled, but I think the system would work even better if it were, and especially if the ceiling sloped slightly upward to the outlet shaft. There is no draft, as the fresh air is sucked, not driven in, and therefore diffuses itself

Care of Brood Sows.

Experiment seems to show that where the brood sows can have dry warm quarters in a straw stack they are better running in the yard than closely confined during the winter. The first essential for their comfort is a warm dry sleeping place. If a stack is not convenient so that they can bury themselves in straw, some kind of substitute giving the essential protection that a stack does should be provided. Stress must be laid on a dry sleeping place. Wet bedding will be sure to cause rheumatism.

The next essential for the successful wintering of brood sows is that they shall have exercise. The run of the yard will usually furnish sufficient. Cold days they may not be out and around much, but on fine days they will be out most of the time. This will tend to keep them in the vigorous healthy condition essential for producing a thrifty litter.

The third essential is feed. Many feeders would put this first, but we are satisfied that better results will be attained upon the same, or even less, feed where the sows have their liberty than where



Home Grove Farm, Ralphton, Man.

The Home of George Bray.

gently through the stable. This plan has stood a fair trial, having now been in operation for upwards of seven years. I may say that I would not exchange it for any other system of winter ventilation I have ever seen, and will not, therefore, occupy your time by describing other methods. By this plan a stable can be kept free from odor and at a temperature during the coldest weather of from 35 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit, which is quite warm enough for healthy animals of any kind.

(To be continued.)

they are penned up, therefore we give the food third place. We do not mean the sows to be stinted in their feed, for it should be liberal and varied. It should not be so liberal as to make the sows unduly fat, nor so short as to keep them so thin that the young will not be properly nourished. A little careful attention to the sows in the yard along these lines will bring them out in the spring very successfully. Now is the time to see that the right kind of shelter is provided for them.

The number of pigs kept by the colliers and artisans of the north of England fluctuates with the price of coal and yarn. In good times every collier keeps a lively animal of some sort, but his "fancy animal" is usually a pig. He admires this on Sunday afternoons, and groups of friends go round to smoke their pipes and compare pigs, and bet on their ultimate weight. They have private pig shows, with subscription prizes. Each animal is judged in its own sty, and it is interesting to know that the evolution of an almost perfect pig was due to the innate sagacity of the Yorkshire pit hand.

Guy Wilkes, son of the far-famed trotting sire, George Wilkes, has just died at the age of 20. He was put in training when five years old and won nine times his first season, closing it with a record of 2.20. Two years after he made his mark of 2.15 as the fastest son of a great sire. He commanded a service fee of \$1,000. Three of his get got into the 2.10 list. Then the boom on trotters burst and his owner, Mr. Corbett, a California fancier, came to grief. The horse was so much neglected that he nearly died, but still brought \$5,000 in New York in 1897. But for this period of neglect this great horse might have lived several years longer.

An Outsider on Transportation Rates.

There are a few western men who honestly believe the C. P. R. one of the most extortionate corporations on the continent of America. Just how much truth there is in this opinion The Farmer does not care to discuss. But there are a few extenuating circumstances that counsel for the prosecution does not feel called on to mention, but are certainly worth making a note of. Stock transportation for breeding purposes is a most important consideration and whether from enlightened selfishness, or pure generosity, it is certain that our leading railroad corporation follows a very liberal policy in handling pure stock, not to mention what it imports to give away.

The opinion of a well informed outsider is worth having when considering such questions, and we give below an outline of the experience of D. P. Norton, a veteran Kansas breeder, in dealing with railroads. He first refers to the rule in force on most railroads that an attendant must travel along with a pedigreed animal, so doubling the cost of transport, and the difficulty he has had from this cause. He continues:—

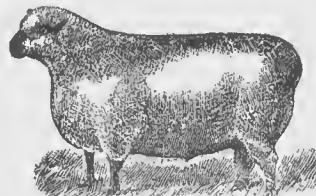
"It is not very long since the writer sent an humble petition to the officials of a great railroad asking them to please allow his shipments of crated calves to go over their road without an attendant. The request was graciously granted, but the rule still stands and can be enforced at a moment's notice. While it stands it operates as an incentive to the writer to refrain from being naughty, you know. It is not long since the writer was compelled to pay full car rates on two bull calves across three great states of this 'glorious Union.'

"Now for a contrast. Had he been a downtrodden subject of 'perfidious Albion,' and one of the poor 'oppressed' people of Canada, who have no 'liberties,' he could have crated his two calves and sent them flying anywhere in the Dominion at one-half first-class rates, with no attendant. In the 'land of the free and the home of the brave' he pays three times the freight or one and one-half first-class rates. If he ships a calf of any size uncrated, the railroad assumes he weighs a ton, and charges accordingly. If he weighs to exceed a ton, which is the minimum weight of a sucking calf, according to railroad arithmetic, the railroad makes a note of it and charges accordingly. The railroad catches him a-comin' and a-goin', and bleeds him at every stage and at every point. As I view it the railroads, in their charges for the transportation of pedigreed stock for breeding purposes, adopt a narrow, petty, contracted, short-sighted, selfish, and suicidal policy, in that they make their tariffs for the purpose of getting all they can out of the business, and the result is to hamper the breeder and shipper, and especially to keep him and his distant customer as far apart as possible, and prevent them from doing any business."

This level-headed stockman knows by dear bought experience where and how severely the shoe pinches and would evidently be thankful if he could get clear of the tender mercies of his native corporations and be taxed on the more indulgent scale worked by the C. P. R.

The following well-known breeders have been acting as judges at the shows controlled by the government of the Northwest Territories:—Walter Lynch, Westbourne; W. W. Fraser, Emerson; J. E. Sirith, Brandon; James Bray, Longburn; J. B. Jickling, Carman; and J. A. Turner, Millarville, Alta.

ROXEY STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.
J. A. S. Macmillan
Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred



Clyde dales, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mareas, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply P. O. Box 483, Brandon, Man.

Herefords Herd headed by "Sir Ingleside 2nd," descended from the famous "Correitor."

Ayrshires include many winners at leading Fairs.

ED. T. PETAR, Souris, Man.

J. E. SMITH

Has received from Ontario a shipment of 12 Shorthorn Bulls which are for sale. Also for sale a number of home-bred Heifers, sired by Lord Stanley II = 22200+, and supposed to be in calf to Golden Measure (imp.) (72615) = 26057.

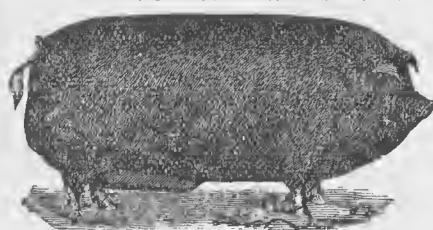
For sale a number of Clydesdale mares and fillies, all registered, will be served by Prince Charles, imp.

All animals for sale, except the stock bulls, Lord Stanley II and Golden Measure (imp.), and the Clydesdale stallion, Prince Charles (imp.). These being the best that money and experience could buy, are required to maintain the high reputation of the stock of the Beresford and Smithfield Farms.

Come and see the stock, or write for what you want to

J. E. SMITH, P.O. Box 274, TEL. 4, SMITHFIELD AVE., BRANDON.

Poland Chinas OF UP-TO-DATE BREEDING



Have some fine early Spring Boars and Gilts, sired by Manitoba Chief, (1221) and Bob Place, (1444) for sale, that in quality and price will satisfy the most discriminating buyers. Some fall Gilts of equal merit. Recent additions of newly imported blood ranks my herd amongst the foremost in the country. Also two extra good 2-year-old Shropshire Rams and Ram Lambs for sale cheap.

Write your wants.

W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

LEICESTERS

RAM LAMBS

BREEDING EWES!!

For sale, 40 Ram lambs and 7 shearlings. As I am short of room, will also sell about 50 breeding Ewes of A1 quality, age from 1 to 4 shears, all good, sound and strong sheep, 200 to choose from. Prices right. See them, or apply

ALEX D. GAMLEY, Balgay Farm, Brandon, Man.



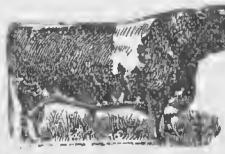
J. A. S. MACMILLAN,
Live Stock Agent and Importer, BRANDON.

Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure-bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breeds for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. P. O. Box 483

MARCHMONT STOCK FARM

Scotch Bred SHORT HORNS, 8 YEARLING BULLS, 8 BULL CALVES of great quality and breeding at moderate prices.

W. S. LISTER,
Middlechurch P. O., 7
miles N. of W'peg.
Telephone,



PLAINVIEW STOCK FARM

F. W. BROWN, Proprietor,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.



Importer and breeder of

SHORTHORNS, COTSWOLDS, BERKSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS and TOULOUSE GEES.

Seven Shorthorn Bulls, 4 Heifers from 2 months to 2 years old, sired by the famous Stock Bulls Lyndhurst 4th, 1st prize aged bull in 1900, 1st prize 3 year old in 1899, at Winnipeg two places ahead of the world renowned Judge, and Spicy Robin, a grand good 2 year old, of Watts breeding. My herd of Berkshires have won more premiums during the last five years than all the other herds in Western Canada at the three leading fairs, winning all the herd prizes except one, and I had a right to that. A right good lot of Boars and Sows constantly on hand for sale. Cotswold shearling Rams and Ram lambs for sale, all prize winners. This flock won \$83.00 out of \$140 against strong competition this year at Winnipeg. Also two prize winning Leicester Rams for sale. Barred Rocks of the best breeding. Call and see my stock or write for prices. Visitors always welcome.

MAPLE GROVE FARM.

Portage la Prairie, Man.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Stock of my breeding has taken honors at the Winnipeg and Portage Fairs this year. I have a splendid pair of young bulls, and sows of both sex, for sale.

J. A. FRASER, Proprietor.

ISLAND PARK

HEREFORDS

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Beresford, Man.



Importer and breeder.

Young and aged stock of both sexes for sale.

Lord Ingleside 6th, herd bull, secured 1st prize and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, 1900.

R. MCLENNAN, Moropano P.O., Man.

Lakeside Stock Farm.



SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Females bred, and with calves at foot. Six young Bulls, growthy and full of quality. All by the imported bull

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

ROSEBANK FARM

For Sale Victoria's Montrose, the well known Polled Angus bull, first at Winnipeg and Brandon. He also took the silver medal and diploma and herd prize. We have a few bulls and heifers sired by Victoria's Montrose. Write—

A. CUMMING, Lone Tree P.O., Man.

JOHN WALLACE,

Cartwright, Manitoba.

Breeder of high-class

Herefords.

15 young Bulls for sale.

FOR SALE.

1 Shorthorn Bull, 4 yrs.	50
1 Hereford Bull, 4 yrs.	50
1 Hereford Bull Calf, 10 mths.	60
1 Hereford Cow, In Calf, 4 yrs.	100
2 Berkshire Boars, 1 & 2 yrs.	12 & 15

A number of young pigs of both sexes soon ready to ship. All bred from prize-winning stock.

J. M. EWENS, Minnedosa, Man.

Lakeside Farm.

The Work of the Breeder.

As a rule a successful dealer is one of the very best and soundest judges of the kind of stock it is his business to handle. A breeder or amateur may, and often does, discriminate pretty accurately on the merits of the beast he sees before him. If there are two or three such men combined to pass on the merits of stock, say at a fair, their combined judgment will come pretty near the correct thing. But a man who has been made a judge by live every day business experience superimposed on natural aptitude goes much deeper than that. He not only sees what the beast is, but could give a very near guess both how that beast has reached his present stage of development and where he is likely to land in the future. When such a man goes into the show ring it is a perfect treat to a thorough student to watch his movements. Even his looks will tell something. The really skilful dealer has to depend on the brief time at his disposal for judging the value of the animal he wants to buy, and of the possibility of making it worth more money before it leaves his hands. When the animal has to be used for years to come as a breeder, this faculty of prescient insight becomes doubly valuable. To get such a man to talk on the grounds of his decision is to get to the live fountain head of truth and his speech is golden. For he has got down through all the superficialities and stands on the bed rock of elementary truth.

In the latest year book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is a paper by John Clay, of Chicago, that in the sense we refer to is very rich and meaty. Mr. Clay has almost unrivalled advantages as an oracle on breeding for the improvement of live stock. Born and raised on a Scotch farm where every kind of good stock was in evidence, he crossed to Canada and saw the best days of Bow Park, from there he traversed the great stock breeding and feeding grounds of the States and then settled to business in Chicago, where he could turn all his experience into good money by handling on a very large scale all kinds of stock. When a man trained in such a way speaks out in "meetin'" it is worth while to hear him.

Mr. Clay correctly sets down market value as the principal incentive to good breeding. It is the all controlling test of final value. Fancy does much, but back of fancy must be the qualities which justify the price to be paid for the animal. Adaptation to the purpose for which the beast is wanted is not the only thing to be studied. The Polled Angus may make as good or even a better beef carcass than the Hereford, but he is not so much in request on the western ranges, simply because full practical test has proven that the white face can do better on those ranges than the black bulls. Therefore there is a business basis for paying \$5,000 for a champion Hereford bull, as well as the fancy or ambition of the man who can afford to pay an extravagant price for the best thing in sight.

All that Mr. Clay writes in the year-book is written, and properly so, from the American point of view. But there is much to be read between the lines of his paper that is as vital to Western Canada as to the Western States, and now that the coming on of winter admits of not easily reading but time to think over what we read, we think it well to give such parts of Mr. Clay's paper as are most appropriate to our own conditions. Our first instalment is as follows:—

INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN DEMAND.

Undoubtedly, the foreign demand has been the greatest incentive to improve-

ment. It developed years ago in the inquiry for our hog products, an issue we were able successfully to meet. In our sheep exports we are still away below the European standard. True, we send large numbers of sheep to Great Britain, but they fill a third-rate place. Thus far blood has not been effectively used in this line, but it will come. It is with cattle that we are at present reaping the best results of a well-sown seed. We go to the parent country; buy in Aberdeen their best Shorthorns and Angus cattle; from Hereford and other parts of England we import the best White-faced blood. Streaming through our native pure-bred herds it reaches in diluted form our feed-yard steers, and then it returns across the ocean, giving that reciprocity of trade which England cultivates so generously.

Twenty-five years ago I rode across an Illinois farm. The original owner had "trekked" from Kentucky. He built wisely and well, and his sons were reaping the benefit. There was blue grass in profusion divided into generous inclosures by osage-orange fences, and the fine buildings were shaded by oaks and black-walnuts—a heritage for any prince. On the pastures were 1,000 cattle, not extra in quality, but rough beef. They needed still the varnish that comes from corn.

ducts in millions of pounds. Our live-cattle exports alone last year exceeded in value \$30,000,000, while our meats and dairy products had an aggregate value of \$180,000,000, a seventh of the total value placed upon our exports of domestic merchandise in the calendar year 1899.

Winter Skim Milk Calves.

Prof. Haeger, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, has spent a good deal of time in developing his dairy herd and his opinion as to the best way of raising good calves on skim milk in the winter should be of interest. It must be remembered, however, that he is raising his calves for dairy purposes, and hence he eschews any food likely to cause them to lay on fat. His plan of raising calves in winter is as follows:—

We rear about thirty calves each winter on separator skim milk, and find no difficulty in growing them fine and thrifty.

The calf is allowed to suck once; it is then removed and one feeding period allowed to pass without offering it any milk; this is done so the calf will drink without the finger. The first week it receives a light ration of whole milk, fresh



Twelve Foot Cut Binder at Work on the Farm of McCulloch & Herriott, Souris, Man.

"We want these in England and we must have them," was my remark.

Think of it; a quarter of a century ago we had not, commercially speaking, sent a live bullock across the Atlantic, but since then endless numbers, both dead and alive, have found their way to Europe. The Europeans do not get our best cattle because New York and Boston still claim these, but the exporter buys a grade close to the top. He wants nothing else. This influence on the market has been far-reaching and all-powerful when we come to gauge quality. Our foreign demand is here to stay, and it is a most important factor in our commerce. It can be helped mightily by the breeders of both classes—those who raise the bulls and those who raise the steers. It is a fertile field, boundless in its size, and it is ready to be cultivated. It is a mine from which we can dig more gold than from all the real mines put together. It gives labor and means of support to hundreds of thousands of our farmers, and that means happiness, individual and national. One of the well-springs of our prosperity rises in our export trade, and among its various branches our live-stock products form no mean proportion, for in our annual shipments across the Atlantic we estimate our cattle and sheep in the hundreds of thousands, and our dressed pro-

from the cow. The second week it gets half whole milk and half skim milk. The third week, and until it is weaned, it receives skim milk, a spoonful of ground flax and hay. We feed no grain to calves intended for the dairy, other than the ground flax meal. By flax meal we do not mean oil meal or oil cake, but the ground flax, containing all the oil there is in the flax seed. We used to feed ground oats or ground barley to the calves, but found that many of them acquired the habit of laying on flesh, which is a permanent injury to the dairy calf. The quantity of ground flax used daily varies from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful in each mess of milk, according to the size of the digesting capacity of the calves. The flax meal is not scalded as is usually done with flax seed, but the meal, if dry, is stirred into the milk just before feeding. When the calf is young great care should be taken to always feed the same quantity, and at a temperature of at least 90 degrees. After the calf is a few weeks old, the skim milk and flax meal may be gradually increased. Scours are generally caused by over-feeding, or by milk fed when cool. From four to six pints of milk is a fair ration for a calf the first week. Feed twice a day and keep comfortable and clean and feed from a clean tin pail.

BOLE'S CONDITION POWDER

In 1 lb. packages, 25 cents per package.

The Value of Skim Milk in Feeding Pigs.

Reference was made in the correspondence column in last issue to the value of skim milk in feeding pigs. This is a subject the Farmer has called attention to before. It was discussed at the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Convention last February. Prof. Grisdale spoke of it and Prof. Henry emphasized it, as being a point too often forgotten. Because a farmer has only a little skim milk he thinks it of no account, not worth bothering about, but that is just the time it is most valuable. To bring this matter more freshly to the minds of our readers we reproduce the final summary of Prof. Grisdale's results:

No. of Swine in the Test.	Skim Milk consumed per head per day.	GRAIN EQUIVALENT.	
		1 lb. corn equals 1.83 lbs skim milk.	1 lb. mixed grains = 3.82 lbs. skim milk.
4	2	1 lb. mixed grains = 5.38 lbs. skim milk.	
31	3		1 lb. mixed grains = 7.91 lbs. skim milk.
4	5.4		1 lb. mixed grains = 7.34 lbs. skim milk.
4	13.6	1 lb. frosted wheat = 7.91 lbs. skim milk.	
5	15.7		1 lb. mixed grains = 8.82 lbs. skim milk.
2	17.1		1 lb. mixed grains = 7.76 lbs. skim milk.
	23.7		

"Generally speaking, skim-milk may be said to be worth one-sixth to one-fifth as much as an equal weight of mixed meal."

It will be seen that in four experiments where only 2 lbs. of skim-milk was fed to each hog per day the highest results were obtained, 1.83 lbs. of skim-milk having a feeding value of 1 pound of corn, while when 3 pounds of skim-milk were fed along with mixed grains it took 3.82 lbs. of the milk to equal 1 pound of the grain ration. As a gallon of milk weighs 10 lbs., a little less than a quart of milk for each pig each day gave the best results. Prof. Henry's experiments show the same thing, only he puts it in a different way. His results are as follows:

WHEN CORN IS WORTH	Value of 100 lbs. of Skim Milk.	When feeding 1 to 3 lbs. of milk for 1 lb. corn meal.			Average of all trials.
		When feeding 1 to 9 lbs. of milk for 1 lb. corn meal.	When feeding 1 to 11 lbs. of milk for 1 lb. corn meal.	Average of all trials.	
\$10 per ton (28.0c per bushel)	15c	9c	11c	11c	
\$12 " (33.6c ")	18	11	13	13	
\$14 " (39.2c ")	21	13	15	15	
\$16 " (44.8c ")	24	15	17	17	
\$18 " (50.4c ")	28	16	19	19	
\$20 " (56.0c ")	31	18	21	21	
\$30 " (84.0c ")	36	27	32	32	

All experiments thus tend to show the high feeding value of a limited amount of skim milk.

The receipts of hogs at Toronto during the last three months shows a heavy decline as compared with those of 1899. The total number of hogs received during July, August and September last year was 65,236, as compared with 36,655 this year, a decline of 28,581, or well up to 50 per cent. This, no doubt, helps keep up the price of hogs, but more active competition has something to do with it too, as there are now more curing establishments looking for hogs than formerly.

A capital tonic, diuretic and vermifuge

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

The best medicine made for horses

Prairie Home Stock Farm.

SHORTHORN & AYRSHIRE CATTLE.
Yorkshires, Berkshires, Shropshires.

OCTOBER OFFERING!

2 Ayrshire Bulls
25 Shearling & Ram Lambs
80 Fall Pigs all littered since summer fairs
PIGS ALL AGES—BOTH BREEDS.

Shorthorn herd headed by "Judge," 23419, and imported "Jubilee," 28858. The females are rich in the blood of the most famous families. Ayrshire herd headed by "Surprise of Burnside." Females of the highest quality from the best strains. Yorkshire herd headed by "Oak Lodge Mighty 7th," and a recent importation of the approved bacon type, with a large herd of females of the choicest breeding. Berkshire herd headed by "Nonpareil," with 30 breeding sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome.

THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor.

JAS. YULE, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.

Yorkshires.

Dr. Barnardo's Industrial Farm offer for sale a few choice pure-bred Yorkshire boars and sows six months old. Address Manager, Dr. Barnardo's Industrial Farm, Barnardo P. O., Man.

You will have to Hurry



If you want some of those Young Berkshires. Orders are coming in. I have pigs farrowed in April, May, June, July, August and September, and at graduated prices from \$5.00 up. There is no better blood in America. They are bred from prize winning boars and sows and are in good thrifty growing condition. All correspondence answered promptly.

Address— J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

GOLD MEDAL HOME BRED SHORTHORN HERD



Young Bulls and Heifers for sale sired by Nobleman (imported), Stanley 6th, and Tops man, champion bull at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1899.

This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for bull and two of his get. This is the Herd to buy from.

Berkshires and Yorkshires.

J. G. BARRON Carberry, Man.

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES. OXFORD DOWN SHEEP. BUFF WYANDOTTES. BUFF LACED POLANDS. S.C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

J. B. JICKLING, Carman, Man.



A lot of nice, lengthy **YOUNG BERKSHIRES**,

Both sex, pairs and trios, no kin.

Prices to suit the crops.

Bred Plymouth Rock Cockerels (Besuties). M. B. Turkeys from my prize winners.

A FEW SPLENDID TOULOUSE GEESE.

Wm. Kitson, Burnside, Man.

Hazel Rigg Holsteins

BULLS FOR SALE.

CORNELIUS TEAKE, first prize yearling at Winnipeg and Brandon; STANLEY TEAKE, first prize calf under six months at Winnipeg; two choice bulls, good enough to head any herd. TEMPEST 3rd's CLOTHILDE, our 4-year-old stock bull, sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon.

These are the kind to buy. Write for particulars as to breeding, etc.

Jas. GLENNIE & SON, Longburn, Man

SHORTHORNS COTSWOLDS

are what we are breeding and if you want anything in our line you may find it to your advantage to try us before buying elsewhere. D. HYSOP & SON

2½ miles from station. Box 492, Killarney, Man.

Thordale Stock Farm

24 SHORTHORN BULLS

30 SHORTHORN FEMALES

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A. B. FLEMING, BRANDON, MAN.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Alberta Horses to the Front.

There was much adverse criticism of the class of horses purchased in Alberta by Dr. McEachran as mounts for the contingent raised by Lord Strathcona for service in South Africa. Dr. McEachran has said nothing in public in defence of his choice of horses, but we know that he had good reasons for waiting his time to speak. The horses speak for him now, and say volumes for the Alberta-raised horses and incidentally for the man who chose them.

Lt.-Col. Steele, well-known throughout the west, sends Dr. McEachran his opinion of the horses after severe service in the field, and such an opinion should do much to advance the scheme for the establishment of a remount purchasing depot. The following are the letters:—

Paardekop, 6th Aug., 1900.

My dear Dr. McEachran:—

We are with General Buller and have been continually marching and having occasional "scraps" since we left Newcastle some two months ago. The regiment is in fine shape and highly thought of by those in command. I saw in the papers some attacks upon the horses bought by you. I regret it very much and wrote you to-day on the subject.

I wish to assure you that the horses are the best in this army. Two squadrons had the 450 spared and they had to do all the hard scouting and advance guard work, while C squadron with the Argentines had to be spared for a long time. We have lost very few Canadians and have changed our other remounts several times.

We go out to assault a strong position on which are two guns and two thousand men. I hope we shall have good luck there, but we must suffer severely, no doubt. Sir Redvers Buller will be in command, and if we succeed our march will be continued to the railway from Pretoria to Delagoa Bay and assist to corner up a good many. We have had several men killed, wounded and missing, also about 20 horses shot under the riders. One of your big Montreal horses got shot in the abdomen, left side, but did not mind it. We had quite a fight that day, but we were lucky in having none killed, but we had several wounded.

(Sgd.) S. B. STEELE.

Strathcona's Horse;
Paardekop, Aug. 6th, 1900.

Dear Dr. McEachran:—

Since the 1st June the regiment has marched something over 700 miles, and the Canadian horses which you purchased have stood it very well. It is the opinion of officers and others who have looked at the horses, that they are the best that have been imported into the country, and outside of the native bred pony, best fitted for the work.

We have been constantly on the march since joining General Buller's forces, and although we have not been in any real engagement, the men have been exposed to sniping and have occasionally met the enemy in considerable force with guns. On all occasions the work was done to my satisfaction, and Lord Dundonald, commanding the 3rd Mounted Brigade, to which we are attached, has told me that he thinks the corps a very fine one.

We are halted for a couple of days here and will join in General Buller's advance northward to-morrow.

The following letter explains itself:—

Twyfelaar, 20th Aug., 1900.

Dr. McEachran, Montreal, Canada.

Sir—Perhaps you noticed in the Montreal Herald a letter from me re horses bought in Canada for Strathcona's Horse, which was not to their credit. I wrote that letter privately and not for publication, also at a time when the horses were at their worst, but since I have reason to doubt my decision on that occasion, as the horses bought by you have proven themselves vastly superior to any remounts since secured and also show that they are the equals of most horses that I have handled in the N.W.T.

(Signed) A. C. GRABILL, Sergt.

Writing to a friend in Southern Alberta, Lt.-Col. Steele says:—

"We had a march of 700 miles and I am pleased to say that the Alberta horses stood the hardships well. Of the 450 which we started with every one came through in good shape except a few which were wounded by sniping, whereas the Argentine horses we got for remounts had to be replaced several times. The Alberta horses are the best ever landed in South Africa for this work (except it be the native ponies) and the officers and generals admire them very much and think them the best horses in this army."

Lord Strathcona on his return to Canada recently, in an interview at Montreal, said:—

"I have been vastly pleased with the way in which the Strathcona Horse had distinguished themselves in the field. The troop had proved a very fine body of men, and he had been proud of them ever since they had left for South Africa. There is another thing, of which I am very proud, and that is the fine stand the Canadian horses took in the hardships of the contest. I have it on excellent authority, and from many sources, that the horses which were shipped from the Canadian Northwest to South Africa have proved themselves to be the finest class of horses used there by the British army. This will do Canada and Canadian trade an immense amount of good in the future. I have no doubt that the advertisement Canada has received in connection with the sending of the contingents to South Africa will prove of the most substantial and material benefit. Why the knowledge Englishmen have gained about Canada has been something enormous, and must tend to largely increase her trade in the future. It is this dissemination of knowledge that must prove of enormous value to Canada. It will undoubtedly result in inducing capital to come to this country for investment."

A Broken-Legged Colt.

Last spring J. Dalgleish, south of Moosomin, had a colt out at pasture some five miles from home, where it accidentally had its leg broken. Being a favorite, it was hauled home on a wagon, and Dr. Harris sent for, who set and bandaged the broken limb and had it slung in the stable, where the bone knit all right. The colt is now running at pasture, and it is only by very careful inspection that the damaged leg can be distinguished.

Armscott, near Shipton, Eng., has a dog with a wooden leg. Recently a shepherd's dog belonging to Mr. Ashton, got in the way of a reaping machine, which cut one of the poor animal's legs off. The stump healed, and a leg of wood and leather was fitted on to it.

Many so called tests of the feeding value of mill feeds, chops, etc., are utterly worthless because they are made in defiance of the every day truth that a mixed diet is always more profitable than the persistent use of any one kind of feed. Four pounds of skim milk, for example, fed daily to pigs along with other feeds, such as chop, will make a much greater proportion of profit than if 12 pounds daily were fed. The same thing is true all round, and must never be forgotten.

Diamond Jubilee, the great race horse owned by the Prince of Wales, has won the St. Leger, one of the great national races of England, after winning earlier in the season the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby. Very few race horses have ever been able to win the "triple event." Ormonde, owned by the Duke of Westminster, and one of the greatest horses on the English turf, did it some years ago. The St. Leger was started in 1774 and the value of the stakes is about \$25,000. Persimmon, full brother of Diamond Jubilee, won this race three years ago also for the Prince of Wales, who owned their dam, Perdita 2nd.

Too much attention cannot be paid to the condition in which stock go into the winter. A few sheaves of green cut oats to supplement failing pastures will do much to keep stock in proper condition for starting the winter. There never was more pasture in any fall than in that of 1900. Although the grass is soft yet, cattle of all ages are doing well. The young stock is, generally, in fine condition and milch cows have kept up their flow wonderfully well. But soon now attention must be given to them and extra feed supplied as the grass becomes poorer, through being frozen, and the weather colder.

The judging competition for boys and young men at the Western Fair, London, Ont., was a most interesting part of the programme. The cattle were first passed upon by the competitors and afterwards by experienced judges. In the beef classes the highest honors went to Jas. A. Watt, Salem, only 14 years old, 2nd to his brother, Robert Watt, 3rd to J. T. Devitt, 4th to B. C. Gilpin, Salford. In judging dairy classes, C. E. Rogers, Dorchester, was 1st; H. N. Gibson, Delaware, 2nd; B. C. Gilpin, 3rd. In sheep judging, H. N. Gibson was 1st; B. C. Gilpin, 2nd; T. B. Duncan, Thorndale, 3rd. Such contests should have a most stimulating effect on the interest taken in stock by young men.

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Care of Farm Horses.

By Alex. Duncan, Moffat, Assa.

I would like to say a few words about our farm horses, which are much neglected in the way of getting proper care in this country. The work horse should be carefully fed and groomed and everything made as comfortable as possible for him. It is a mistake to allow men who do not know better, and do not care, to feed oats by the pail, or bushel, as more horses are killed by over-feeding than by hard work. One gallon of oats at a feed is sufficient for the farm horse, with as much long hay as he wants. If he has to do extra hard work feed oftener. Feed early and late, and water regularly. The work horse

does not require so much of the flesh-forming foods as do the young and growing animals, but he should have more variety. He generally requires enough to replace the waste—the wear and tear of his system. If he obtains more than this it is either excreted from the body or stored up in the form of fat, and we know that a very fat horse, or man, is easily played out, and not fit for hard work. With the young and growing animals the case is different. What they require is bone, muscle and nerve forming foods—oats, bran and hay will furnish them. The foal obtains from its mother's milk in a concentrated form all that is necessary for its development. When weaned the colt must be furnished with an equivalent, in the form of fodder—ground oats, wheat bran and meals furnish this.

If we desire to raise colts that will pay for the trouble and expense incurred they must be fed with a liberal hand. Never let them down in flesh and they will be easily kept; but starve them when young and they will always be lank and lean, living monuments of their master's ignorance or neglect, as the case may be. We all know that young foals are very playful, and consequently require not simply that which will make them grow, but something that will make up for the wear and tear of the muscles in the way of nutritious foods, which should be given often, but not in large quantities at one time. The horse's stomach is small in proportion to his body, and if it be over-distended it will affect the breathing and circulation. A horse should be fed often because his digestive organs are active and soon dispose of an ordinary meal, then he becomes hungry, and every one knows that hunger is hard to bear. This Northwest climate of ours has a wonderful effect on a horse's appetite. Take a horse living in something like Jack Straw's house, neither wind-tight, nor water-proof, and one living in a stable built on the air-tight plan one will have to consume a great deal more food than the other in order to keep up the animal heat as the surroundings are not in accord with that of his own body.

The majority of the stables in this country are detrimental to the health of the horse. I would like to see every one have good stables for his horses, as poor stables create disease. I believe there is more lung trouble among horses than some people would believe. Shut a horse up in a low-roofed, unventilated stable, filthy, etc., and sooner or later he is sure to become the subject of disease. Diseases such as influenza, catarrh and strangles, are often brought on by such stables. If more attention were given to ventilation, glanders and other infectious diseases would be more rare. Horses that roam the prairies are, as a rule, free from all such diseases.

In winter, when they have to be idle, they should have a smaller allowance of grain and boiled feed two or three times a week. They should not be allowed to

stand too long at a time in the stable without exercise. Give moderate exercise, or if there is nothing for them to do, turn them out to water and let them play for an hour or two. Do not forget to take them in, however, and leave them to hunt their living on the prairie. It is cruel to turn a horse out after he has been sweating, or take him to town one day and turn him out the next. Idleness in the stable causes all manners of bad habits in young horses, such as cribbing, kicking, etc. They also stock in the legs from want of exercise, and enlargements appear, such as wind-galls, curbs, sprains, etc. Every farmer should treat his horses with kindness and then they will be his faithful friends to a good old age.

Scottish Ram Sales.

The annual ram sales for Scottish sheep began in the middle of December. At Kelso, Lord Polwarth, for Border Leicesters, got for individuals \$600, \$500 and \$450, his average for 30 being close on \$140. Other breeders made lower prices, but it was considered all over a fair sale.

The pick of the Black-faced breed are sold at Perth, and \$650 was paid for a shearing from Mr. Howatson, Glenbuck. His average was, for 20 head, \$122. For ordinary sheep there is this year a great demand, as pasture is very abundant and prices high, as owing to the block in exportation from Argentina, butchers' prices are very high.

At a recent sale of Shorthorns in Montgomeryshire, Eng., Silene, believed to be the best 4-year-old cow of the breed in England, was sold for over \$1,700, and her bull calf for over \$500.

Section 22, 16, 28w4 has been officially set apart and appropriated as a reserve for the Department of Agriculture, so long as it is required as a place for a dipping vat and other appliances for the treatment of cattle affected with mange.

It is a good plan to store up a pile of sods for use in the hog pens during the winter. This is especially necessary where the hogs are closely confined. The roots of the grass and the earthy matter seem to supply a needed lack where the hogs cannot have access to the earth.

The Hackney has had a great triumph at the Paris Exposition. Sir Walter Gilbey's stallion, Hedon Squire, has won the grand prize for the best of all foreign light horse breeds, Thoroughbreds excepted, and also for the best French or foreign light horse. Of the five judges who arrived at this decision only one was English.

The extent of the injury from using immature sires can not be easily defined. It is only one of a number of factors, each of which, under a system of artificial management, is antagonistic to the highest degree of development, and more particularly antagonistic to the retention of robustness of constitution and bodily vigor.

The number of hogs seems to be on the decrease in the United States also, as according to a report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, issued at the beginning of last year, there were 38,651,000 hogs in the United States, as compared with 52,698,000 at the beginning of 1892. The effects of this reduction have for some time past been shown in the Buffalo hog market, where prices have been well up to—sometimes beyond—the Toronto level.

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North Plantagenet, Ont., Feb. 10, '98.

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THE BEST CO., Box N.W.P. Toronto.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

J. S. Dickson, Grenfell, Assa., has sold three young Shorthorn bulls to go to the ranches at Calgary.

King Bros., Wawanesa, Man., report having about 30 fine White Plymouth Rocks for sale.

Ex-alderman Frankland, who was the first Canadian to ship beef cattle to England, as far back as 1874, has just died at Toronto.

J. A. McGill, Neepawa, Man., writes: "I have sold the yearling sow, Comet, 1st prize winner at Winnipeg and Brandon, to D. Mandeville, Oakville. My breeding stock are all in good condition. Several nice litters are ready to ship."

Phillips Bros., Battle Lake Ranch, Asker, P.O., about 20 miles south-east of Wetaskiwin, Alta., have a beautiful situation on the south banks of Battle Lake. They are erecting extensive buildings this summer. They have 25 head of pure bred Shorthorns and a nice little flock of sheep.

King Bros., Wawanesa, Man., write that they have just received two Yorkshire sows from Brethour & Saunders, Burford, Ont.. These sows were very successful at the eastern fairs. They have arrived in fine order, although they have travelled over 4,000 miles since July. They are due to farrow this month.

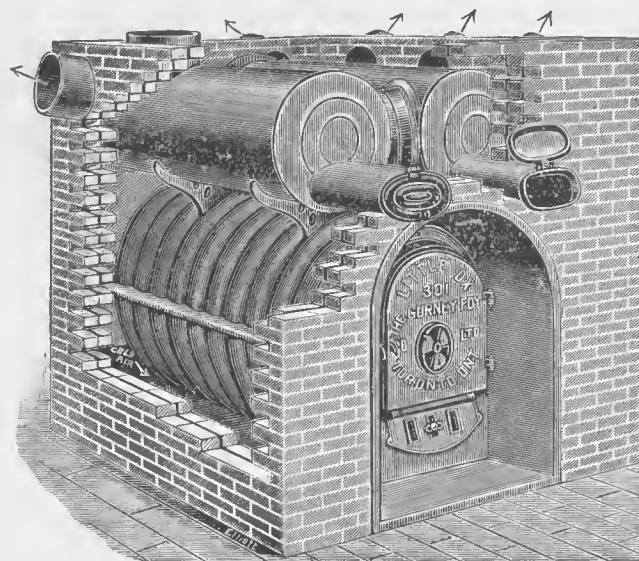
Wm. Sharman, Souris, has recently inspected all the bulls placed throughout the west by the C. P. R. Although many of these animals went into the hands of foreigners, he invariably found the bulls in good hands. Some men, who had never handled stock before, had the animals in fine shape, through very anxious to know just how they should care for them. All were much appreciated and he had to move only two out of the whole lot. He was also collecting specimens of grasses and grains for the railroad company along the Calgary and Edmonton line.

W. E. Baldwin, Manitou, Man., reports that his Tamworth sow, Manitou Rose, is again raising a nice litter, a pair of which he intends preparing for Winnipeg next year. The sweepstakes sow at Winnipeg, Sadie Elgin, is doing well. His Shorthorn bull, Village Duke, is developing nicely and gave a good account of himself at Manitou show. So many enquiries have come to him for pigs from his advertisement in The Nor'-West Farmer that he is getting up six sows from Ontario to increase his herd, so that he will be able to supply the demand for this popular breed.

W. R. Crowell, Napinka, Man., reports: "I have made some good sales of my Berkshires recently some of them are as follows: To August Lentz, Shilston; Wi.ber Paul, Melita; Howard Earl, Brandon; E. Graham, Napinka; Jas. Girvin, Medora; and P. M. Devitt, Napinka, one sow each. A boar goes to each of the following: S. Clarke, Medora; Gus Powell, Napinka; Alford Cauling, Lauder; and Thos. Wright, Princess. A pair each go to W. W. Clark, Napinka; Geo. Rice, Napinka, and C. N. James, Medora. I find it pays to advertise in The Nor'-West Farmer. One year and nine months ago I got my first sow and now I have for sale 35 head."

Purves Thomson, Pilot Mound, Man., writes: "I never had my stock come through the summer in better shape than they have this year. My young stock, especially, never did better. Though the early part of the season was dry, the wet weather of late has made excellent pasture. My Clydesdales never looked so

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Ask about the 'LITTLE OX' Furnace. You don't get one every day, get the best. The LITTLE OX is a good one.

well. I recently sold the entire colt, General Duke, to John A. Turner, Millarville, Alta. He is a large colt, of good substance and won second place at Winnipeg. He is by imported Flyer and will be heard from again. Mr. Frank Murdock, Cypress River, Man., gets the yearling roan Shorthorn bull, Lord Minto, —27,804—, a heavy fleshed bull that should prove a good stock getter. To Chas. Stewart, Pilot Mound, goes the yearling bull, Mysie S. Stanley, bred by Mr. Montague, Thamesford, Ont. This bull is of the Cruickshank Mysie family and took 3rd place in the open class at Winnipeg, being then only 12½ months old. Colin Raikes, Elkhorn, Man., gets the bull calf, Field Marshal. He is by Caithness and out of Minnie May by Hilary, the sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg in 1895."

No Hay, Poor Pasture.

I fed my horses one whole winter on straw, cornstalks and Herbageum, without oats, and never had horses look so well, nor have the same heart when fed on hay and oats without Herbageum.—John Plaxton, Cherrywood, Ont.

I have used Herbageum for the past three years, and found it to do just what it claims—in fact, I would not do without it, as I have used it on pigs that I could not fatten, and in the course of a short time had finer and fatter pigs than ever before. It also has the same effect on calves. It pays to use it, as it will do just as it says, and more.—R. M. McQueen, Essex, Ont.

During September, 1890, pasture being poor, I tested Herbageum for two weeks on my cow. For two weeks previously I fed her daily two quarts of bran, then weighed the milk and measured the depth of cream. Then added Herbageum for two weeks then again weighed the milk and measured depth of cream. There was exactly the same weight of milk as at the previous weighing, but greater depth of cream. And more, the manager of the cheese factory where the weighing and measuring was done told me that with every patron their books showed a decrease in the weight of the milk, while my cow held her own in weight and increased in richness.—Martin Johnson, St. Chrysostome, Que.

We fed Herbageum to calves with skim-milk—one tablespoonful to about a gallon and a half of milk—and we consider that they did better than they would have done on new milk without it.—Humphrey Gibson, Kilmars, Ont.

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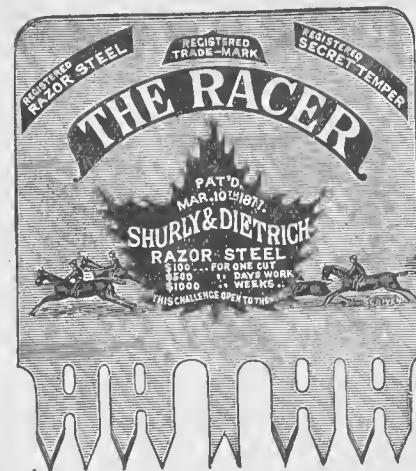
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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

Spinal Meningitis..

Robt. Fox, Pengarth, Assa: "I should like to find out what is the matter with one of my young horses (rising two). About a month ago I found it floundering about as if it had lost almost all power in the hind legs. The day before it was apparently all right. I took it in and fed it well. Its appetite was good and I thought it must have got into some mud hole and hurt its back, as it had dried mud in different places over its body. Three days afterwards its sheath swelled and there were little lumps like warble swellings under its belly and on the shoulders and thighs. These all disappeared the next morning. The colt seemed to get a little better, so in a few more days, as it was bright and sunny, I turned him out again. He improved so much for three or four days that I thought he would get all right again. Then quite suddenly again one morning he was just as bad as ever and I have had him in since. He has got a little thin, but is hearty otherwise and seems all right except the loss of power in the hind quarters. A neighbor of mine has had several horses affected similarly, except that after the staggering and weakness they got scours and almost died from it. He thinks his are all affected by eating a weed that is washed up on the banks of the lake after a storm."

Answer.—The symptoms in this case point to an injury to the spine, received while struggling in a mud hole. The recovery was followed by a relapse which may have been caused by cold. The horse will probably make a complete recovery in time, but should receive some treatment and be kept at rest. Apply a blister along the spine in the region of the loins, covering a space about twelve inches by four. Give him internally twice daily one drachm of iodide of potassium. This may be dissolved in a little water and sprinkled in a bran mash. The lumps in the skin were caused by urticaria, a skin affection of no consequence and only indirectly connected with his attack. The neighbor's horses might show somewhat similar symptoms from eating noxious weeds, as several plants which animals may consume have an effect like intoxication and the animal loses the power of co-ordinating his movements. Such effects are only temporary, however, and pass off after the system has got rid of the poison.

Obstruction to Breathing—Arthritis.

H. R., Calgary, Alta.: "1. We have a heifer calf, 10 months old, that has been raised with the pail, has been running in a good pasture all summer, and has been

troubled for some time with difficulty in breathing. She seems perfectly well in all other respects and eats and drinks heartily, but is gradually getting thinner. The trouble is in drawing in her breath. She makes a snoring noise which can be heard several yards away. We have been keeping her for some time in a good dry pen, feeding hay and water, with free access to salt, with no noticeable improvement.

2. A steer calf, 8 months old. His mother was very poor and weak and died at time of calving. We put the calf on another cow which had just calved. The calf was very weak at birth, and ever since he has been stiff in his hind quarters. He has grown fairly well, and eats and drinks heartily, but is nearly all the time lying down and when he gets up seems totally unable to use the joints in his hind legs. If he is kept moving for a while, will improve slightly."

Answer.—1. This is a case which requires surgical assistance and should get it as quickly as possible. There is probably a growth of some kind in the throat which is partially drawn into the larynx during inspiration, and is blown to one side during expiration. Or this growth may be in the upper part of one or both nostrils. Place the hand alternately over each nostril and notice if it makes any difference in the breathing or snoring. Such a growth is known as a polypus and should be removed by snaring it in a wire loop and twisting it off. They are not uncommon, but are often very difficult to remove. Should removal be an impossibility, temporary relief may be given by the operation of tracheotomy. This is making an opening into the wind pipe below the larynx and inserting a tube through which the animal breathes. Such a tube could be worn until the heifer was fatten for the butcher.

2. Arthritis, or inflammation of the joints, is quite a frequent affection of calves and produces the symptoms shown by this case. It is now chronic and probably incurable, so that not much could be expected from treatment. Advise you to get it in condition for the butcher.

Lumpy Jaw.

Subscriber, Innisfail, Alta.: "Dairy cow, four years old, took lump jaw last spring; treated her and thought for some time it was cured, but lately lump has got, if anything, a little bigger, but perfectly dry. Will her milk be wholesome, she being due to calve now? Would you advise killing her and would the beef be good?"

Answer.—If the lump has broken on the inside and is discharging into the mouth or throat the meat should not be used for food; otherwise the meat will be good. As to the milk, provided the udder is healthy the milk will be wholesome. If the cow is of any value as a milker or breeder you would be unwise to kill her, as she could probably be cured for less than three dollars. Try the iodide of potassium treatment. Give her one and a half drachms of it dissolved in a little water every night and morning. As soon as her eyes get watery and she appears to have a cold in the head stop giving the drug for a couple of days, while you administer a pound of Epsom salts as a purge. Then resume the iodide for a time again.

Pericarditis.

Subscriber, Spring Bank, Alta.: "A mare had been working all the summer and was in fine shape. She had been in the stable for a day and a half, and as I had nothing for her to do, I turned her out. She went up the pasture at a good



A case of lump jaw in your herd means immediate loss; it may mean the infection of the rest of your herd; it may result in the distribution of the germs all over your pastures. All loss and danger can be positively averted by prompt use of

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

The only radical cure known. Is endorsed by the most prominent ranchers and shippers of the continent. Easy to use. Is applied externally. One to three applications cure. Leaves jaw sound and smooth. Cannot harm in any way. One bottle usually cures two or three ordinary or one severe case. Price \$2.00. Sold by druggists. Can be sent anywhere by mail.

Money cheerfully refunded if the remedy ever fails.

FREE:—Some important reports and an illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw. Write for them.

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St. George, Ont.



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BRANDON PUMP WORKS,
H. Cater, Prop. Box 410, Brandon, Man.



Contains a remedy for all diseases to which Horses and Cattle are liable. Sold by agents in all towns at \$4 each.

Baldur, Nov. 20th, 1898.
S. S. Mayer.—With pleasure we give you the result of our experience in the use of your medicines, having used them in very many different cases and always with success. The medicines are all that they are represented to be and thoroughly to be relied on. GILLIES BROS., 23-4-14.

Prepared only by S. S. MAYER, Cartwright:



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rate. This was at 12 o'clock, noon, and at 10 o'clock the next morning I found her dead. There had been a bad snow storm during the night. I cut her open and found the liver a bit discolored and a lot of bad looking loose blood inside the tissue about the heart, otherwise all O.K. Could you tell me the cause of death?"

Answer.—The appearance of blood in the pericardium, that is, the sac that encloses the heart, is an indication of pericarditis, or else of rupture of a blood-vessel in the heart or pericardium. Pericarditis is a disease which sometimes comes as a sequel to debilitating diseases, such as influenza, malarial fever, and especially rheumatism. In the case of your mare her previous history excludes all these causes of pericarditis, and the probability remains that death resulted from a ruptured blood vessel. Such ruptures do not take place in healthy tissues without some extraordinary cause, but in old animals it frequently happens that the blood vessels are diseased and unable to stand any unusual strain. You do not state your mare's age, but if beyond middle age, this condition was most likely present.

Bronchitis in Young Pigs.

G. Wright, Napinka, Man.: "I have a litter of pigs now about five months old. When about 12 weeks old they all took a cough, some much worse than others had small sores on legs and belly. All were scaly on back. Of the seven only four are now alive. They refused to eat and coughed a great deal. Had a second litter and they all choked to death but one; they had sores same as the other litter. Were fed on one-third oats and two-thirds barley, ground. It was fed dry so they could take what they wanted. I also fed them slop."

Answer.—This form of bronchitis is often caused by parasitic worms which infest the bronchial tubes, causing irritation, excessive secretion of the mucus and an aggravating cough. The worms may be detected in the mucus in the bronchial tubes and sometimes in the matter that is coughed up. They are small, the largest not longer than half an inch, and of a white color. It is very difficult to get rid of these worms, as their habitat makes them safe from any vermicide given through the mouth. Inhalations of vapor of turpentine or sulphur are recommended, but are only partially effective. If strong enough to kill the worms they may suffocate the pig. My advice would be to slaughter all the weakly ones, to remove those that appear to be improving from those that are healthy and to prevent the spread of the parasites to others by careful disinfection of the pens. Burn all the litter and then spray all the woodwork, floor, etc., with carbolic solution, 1 part carbolic acid to 20 of water. The feeding troughs should be well scrubbed with boiling water and soap.

Cause of Death.

A. McDonald, Woodside, Man.: "I had a horse which, when out on a two mile drive one morning, went all right, but on the return trip could hardly walk. The second day after he lay down and never arose. He dunged regularly though very constipated, even after two injections of soap suds. Could not tell whether he made water or not, but after death, the fifth day. I opened him and found in the vicinity of the passage from bladder a number of things which by their shape suggested the pupa of the butterfly, though much larger, the largest being as large in length and thickness as a man's thumb, which I had supposed had stopped the passage

and caused death. Was this the cause and if so, what should have been done?"

Answer.—There is a species of horse bot, the *vestrus haemorroidatis*, which attaches itself to the mucous membrane of the rectum just inside the anus. When present in numbers they cause pain and uneasiness, and usually constipation. In appearance they are much like the ordinary bot found in the horse's stomach. Now, whether the bodies resembling the pupa of a butterfly, which you found "in the vicinity of the passage from the bladder" were bots or not I am unable to say. The description fits in with their appearance, but the locality where you found them seems to have been in the tissues and not in the bowel. This is not their usual location and I have never heard of their being found in this situation. Still it is quite possible that they were bots, and if their presence there impeded urination they might cause death from retention of urine.

Meat and Tuberculosis.

Subscribers, Balgonie, Assa.: "Could you give any general instructions which would enable inexperienced hands to determine whether a beeve was affected with tuberculosis in any of its organs on making examination after killing and dressing the carcase? Is meat wholesome for food from cattle so affected provided they are not suffering from any other disease and appear in good health and well fattened?"

Answer.—A description of all the appearances which tuberculosis presents in the different organs of an animal so that you could recognize it in every case would require more space than we could devote to the subject, but a brief enumeration of the usual situations of the disease and its more common characteristics may give you sufficient information for your purpose. The most frequent situation is in the glands which lie along the windpipe between the lungs. If these contain pus, or cheesy or gritty matter, tuberculosis is present. In the lungs may be found nodules from the size of a pin's head to that of an apple, which have a similar appearance to that in the gland. The surface of the lung may be covered with nodules (tubercles) and the chest wall may be studded with them and frequently the lung is adherent (grown to) the chest wall.

The abdomen may contain tubercles in the glands of the mesentery, on the surface of the intestines, and often on or in the liver. The disease is also found in other organs but more rarely. We have named them in the order in which they are found most frequently diseased.

As to using the meat of tuberculous animals, there is no doubt that some of it is quite harmless, some is dangerous to a slight extent, and some extremely dangerous. Fortunately for the human race, the process of cooking destroys all germs that are exposed to a high temperature for a sufficient length of time, and meat that is cooked until no red color is to be seen in it anywhere is undoubtedly safe. In deciding on the wholesomeness of a carcase of beef, the question is how widely the disease has extended, and whether the muscular tissue (meat) is affected or not. This often requires an expert opinion, but as a general rule the meat is all right if only one organ in the body is affected. If more than one organ is diseased the meat is suspicious, and if the disease is wide spread the meat should be condemned. For instance, if the lungs only are affected, and the animal in good condition, the meat may be considered wholesome. But if the liver as well as the lungs is diseased the meat is suspicious and should be condemned.

Enlargement of Gannon Bone.

B. C. Broadview, Assa.: "I have a roadster sucking colt. About seven weeks ago this colt came in from pasture with a wound on outside of left hind leg, about half way between hock and fetlock. It seemed as if caused by a kick. Colt was very lame. I dressed the wound with carbolic acid. It has healed up all right and is not now lame. But it has left an enlargement of the bone lengthwise, about three inches long, it feels as if it was part of the bone. Have dressed it with tincture of iodine, but it does not seem to reduce the lump in any way. It disfigures it badly. Please prescribe."

Answer.—Procure some mild mercurial ointment from the druggist and rub in a little over the swelling once a day. After rubbing in the ointment, fold a piece of flannel to the size of the swelling and bandage it over the part so as to make a continuous gentle pressure on the enlargement. The bandage must not be tight enough to cause the colt pain or to make the leg swell below it.

Azoturia.

Sam. Briggs, Wood Mountain, Assa.: "Have had three range mares taken sick all at once, two got better, but the third died. When they laid down it was hard for them to get up, appeared to be paralyzed in the hind quarters. The two that got better got up in four days, but were very weak for several days. The other one could never manage to get on her legs; the left hind leg appeared to be useless. I had no opportunity of assisting her, only by feeding and watering, which I did for a week. She gradually got weaker and I had to shoot her. Can you give me any information as to what was wrong with them, and how to treat others if so affected?"

Answer.—These cases are apparently what we call azoturia, a disease characterized by sudden paralysis of the hind quarters and of a dangerous type. It usually attacks horses that have been standing idle in the stable for some days while receiving generous rations of grain and seizes them suddenly soon after they have been taken out to work. The peculiar feature of your case is that they occurred in range mares, which may be supposed to be running out day and night and receive no grain at all. Perhaps you have omitted to mention some facts in connection with their history just previous to their seizure which would explain this point. Treatment of the disease is difficult and to be successful requires the skill and experience of a veterinary surgeon, so that it would be of little use to name the drugs that may be administered. However, it should be known that the disease is preventable by simple means. Horses that are idle should not receive as much grain as when they are working. If they do their system becomes loaded with nutritive materials in the blood which the tissues have no use for. These materials must be got rid of in some way and the kidneys excrete them in the shape of urea, etc., in the urine, thus throwing extra work upon those organs. If the horse in this condition is taken from the stable and exercised, the waste materials from the muscles are also to be excreted by the kidneys, which are already worked to their full capacity. The result is a breakdown of the machinery, the kidneys become clogged and the urine passed is scanty and more like coffee than the normal excretion. The animal is paralyzed more or less completely in the hind quarters and drops down. This condition may remain for only a few hours or days, when the system recovers its lost balance and the animal gets up, or else the breakdown is too serious for nature to repair and the animal dies.

The Canadian Order of Foresters.

The Canadian Order of Foresters is a society that has become more favorably and widely known in our Dominion than any other Friendly Insurance Society doing business in this country.

In order to secure the attention of those who have not yet considered the superior merits of this society, the following facts are submitted. It is:

1. Purely Canadian.
2. National in its character.
3. Age limit 18 to 45 years.
4. Fixed premium. No death assessments.
5. Gives \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500 or \$2,000 insurance.
6. Over two million dollars paid to members and their dependents since organization in 1879.
7. Careful medical selection. Death rate for the 20th year of its history, only 4.43 per 1000.
8. Has a larger surplus on hand for each \$1,000 risk than any other society of its kind in Canada.
9. Security of investments. Not a dollar of the surplus invested outside of Canada.
10. Premiums and interest accruing therefrom used only for the payment of death claims.

The rates for life insurance in this society, payable monthly in advance, are as follows:

Between the Ages of	On \$500.	On \$1,000.	On \$1,500.	On \$2,000.
18 to 25	35c	60c	90c	120
25 to 30	40c	65c	98c	130
30 to 35	45c	70c	105	140
35 to 40	50c	85c	128	170
40 to 45	55c	100	150	200

The rates for sick and funeral benefits, payable monthly in advance, are as follows:

Between 18 and 25 years	25 cents.
Between 25 and 30 years	30 cents.
Between 30 and 35 years	35 cents.
Between 35 and 40 years	40 cents.
Between 40 and 45 years	45 cents.

The High Court sick and funeral benefits are much appreciated, and are \$3 per week for the first two weeks, and \$5 per week for the following ten weeks of illness, or \$56 in any one year, and \$30 towards funeral expenses.

A strong feature of the business is the handsome surplus fund, which continues to increase in the insurance department. On the end of September there was over \$945,000 to the credit of the fund. This surplus is now growing at the rate of between \$12,000 and \$13,000 per month.

The membership is increasing at the rate of over 600 per month, and is now over 38,000.

There are now over 700 subordinate organizations, or courts, as they are called, throughout Canada, and the order is well established in all the provinces of the Dominion and through the Territories.

There are over 100 courts in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, with a large membership.

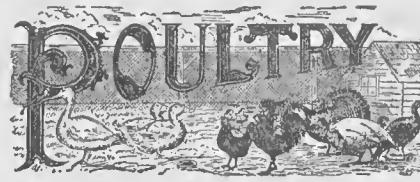
For further particulars enquire of any of the officers or members of the order, or address

R. ELLIOTT, H. C. R., Ingersoll, Ont.; THOS WHITE, High Secretary, Brantford, Ont.; or

ERNST GARTUNG, S. O., Brantford, Ont.; or

A. P. VAN SOMEREN, D. H. C. R., Souris, Manitoba; or

D. E. MCKINNON, D.H.S., Winnipeg, Manitoba.



Poultry and Other Addresses.

The Department of Agriculture is making arrangements for A. G. Gilbert, the poultry manager of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, to hold a series of meetings throughout Manitoba. These meetings will begin on the 12th of November and continue for two weeks. He will be accompanied by Hugh McKellar, who will speak to the Agricultural Societies on the working of the new act which brings the institutes under the agricultural societies. It is the intention of the government to have a competent man visit each of the societies before the annual meeting, the second Monday in December, and explain any difficulties that there may be about the new act.

Trap for a Hen Hawk.

A Dakota farmer gives the following advice as to the easiest way for trapping a hawk: "Take two 4x4 posts, 10 feet long, and set them about 25 rods back of the barn, about 10 rods apart, then take a gopher trap for each post and fasten well the chain of trap to the post. Set the trap and lay it on top of the post. When the hawk comes around he will find it very handy to take that stand for an outlook. He will seldom go by, and there you have him."

The present outlook is for good prices for poultry in Ontario this fall as the export trade to Great Britain promises to be very good. It is reported that one Toronto dealer is negotiating for the sale in England of 40,000 to 50,000 birds. The birds will be killed in Toronto about the middle of November. The egg market is also in good condition and the old country market is showing a better demand for Canadian eggs. These conditions there will, no doubt, stiffen figures here.

Poultry manure if properly kept and judiciously applied to land is worth one-half the cost of the food the fowls get.

Your Chance !!

I have received instructions from Geo. Claxton to sell the following farms:

One section all fenced, 300 acres under cultivation, more to cultivate, being W½ 30, 15, 12, frame buildings, and painted, viz.: Stable 40 x 80; stable 16 x 30; granary 20 x 32; machine shed 16 x 30; hog house 16 x 50; frame shed, will hold 100 head stock; frame house with stone cellar, full size of house 18 x 34; kitchen, with upstairs, 16 x 18. House cost \$1800 and above buildings cost \$4000. The E½ 19, 15, 12 being 4 miles from Keyes. Price only \$9000.

Also NE½ 15, 15, 12, good rich land, 80 acres broke, fenced, and only \$1200.

Also ½ Section North of Plumas, good land, uncultivated, N½ 10, 18, 12, price only \$1500.

These farms are in one of the best mixed farming districts in Manitoba. Easy terms and fair treatment to good farmer. Apply to or call on

H. R. KEYES, Keyes, Man.

IT IS A BARGAIN.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

Headquarters for Single and Rose-Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Spanish, Blue Andalusians and Barred Plymouth Rocks. A grand lot of Breeding Birds for sale, to make room for 400 growing chicks.

Address— **GEORGE WOOD,**
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS ONLY

A fair field and no favor.

My birds won, Winnipeg, 1899, 21st, 1 2nd—two entries. Woodstock cock, 92 score, 1st; cock, 91 score, 2nd; cockerel, 95½ score, 1st. Ingersoll, eight entries, won 4 1st, 3 2nd and 1 3rd. At the Ontario, 1900, Peterborough, 2nd and 3rd hens, 3rd pullet, 1st and Special for breeding pen.

Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Birds at all times for sale. J. G. TAYLOR, Woodstock, Ont.

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G. H. GRUNDY **VIRDEN MAN.**
Breeder of high-class Box 688.
BARRED ROCKS, S.L. WYANDOTTES,
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My young stock is growing nicely and will be ready to ship by the 1st of October. I can give bargains if taken before going into winter quarters.

20 YEARLING BREEDERS AT \$2.00 EACH.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Winners in Keenest of Competition. 1st and 2nd on Breeding Pen, 1st on Pair Winnipeg Industrial.

BIRDS FOR SALE FROM PRIZE PENS.
E. COATSWORTH, 208 GOOD ST., WINNIPEG, MAN
Write to-day. Orders filled as received.

NORWOOD BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS

W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks and Houdans.
Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and
Fancy Pigeons.

I have some good young cockerels with which to improve your stock, which is bred for utility as well as points.

J. WILDING, Norwood Bridge, Winnipeg

A. J. CARTER, BRANDON, MAN
Has for sale most of his breeders in Barred and White Rocks and Silver Laced Wyandottes. These are first class breeding stock and won several prizes the past year. Will have young stock for sale in fall.

DO YOU WANT BARRED OR WHITE Plymouth Rock Birds

IF SO, WRITE ME.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK CO.
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"I have a lot of them," and it costs money to buy feed.

I want to dispose of 200 before putting them into winter quarters.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Every bird is standard bred.

Also most of this year's breeders for sale CHEAP.

W. F. CROSBIE, Manitou, Man.

BARRED ROCKS A fine lot, \$1.00 each.
BRONZE TURKEYS—Good ones, \$2.00 each.
M. O. Routledge Miami, Man.

THE PROFITABLE HEN

is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The

ADAM GREEN BONE CUTTER cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power. Catalogue No. free. W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

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Butter-Making Contests.

One of the most interesting of the competitions at the recent Toronto show was that in the butter making class. It was only the second year for such contests in Ontario, but for the elucidation of the question, "First Class Butter and How to Make It," no more profitable object lesson could have been devised. Six professionals, five of them graduates of the Guelph Dairy School, and five non-professionals, four of them ladies, entered. One lady, a non-professional, dropped out. They made four churning in two days, the cream supplied them being all of equal quality and their work supervised by reliable experts. They started with the preparation of the churn for the cream, and after turning off the butter had to clean the churn in readiness for the next start.

The amount of cream supplied to each was 40 pounds and the work was completed in one trial in the very short time of 1 hour 15 minutes, all getting through in about the same time. The evenness of the scores was a remarkable testimony to the almost perfection of the methods employed and the skill of the workers. Of the professionals the highest scorer made 734.4 points out of a possible 800, the fifth man being only 4 points below the winner. The 6th man made the best butter, but was 86 points down. In the amateur class the quality of the butter ran higher than with the professionals and the scoring from 751 down to 706. Miss Berry, who made the best butter and the highest score of all, ranks as a non-professional, was third last year in the same contest. Merely to read of this is highly interesting, to witness it must have been quite exciting.

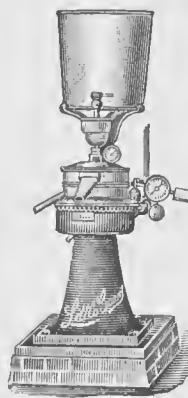
The English hold similar contests and Miss Harris, winner of this year's champion gold medal at the Bath and Wells show, thus describes her work:

"I started churning with an end-over-end Champion butter churn, with my cream at a temperature of 54 degrees. After churning 20 minutes, the cream thickened, and I then carefully watched the glass of the churn, and when the grain was sufficiently large I added some cold water at 50 degrees. After churning again for a few minutes, I found my grain was large enough; I then drew off the butter-milk, and poured into the churn a bucketful of water at a temperature of 44 degrees, and after a few swift turns found that the grain of the butter was quite large enough.

Drawing off the water through my sieve, I found it came out fairly clear. I then strained the brine into my churn at a temperature of 42 degrees (of course, all these waters were prepared before I commenced churning). Having allowed the brine to remain in the churn for 10 minutes, I removed the butter from the churn to the butter worker with the scoop and sieve, taking care not to crush the grains together, but to have them all as separate as possible.

"I now commenced working the butter very slowly, so as to get out the moisture with the least possible injury to the grain. When I considered it sufficiently worked, I made the butter up into pounds and half-pounds, according to instructions. I placed all on the board, covering well with damp muslin, and

Sharples Cream Separators



We advise dairymen to try all Separators and then to buy the one that suits them best. There are several good Separators on the market, but none of them skim closer than the Sharples, or require less power or fewer repairs. In every respect the Sharples is the EQUAL of any Separator in the world. In many respects it is the superior. One of these points of superiority is the fine quality of cream it turns out—its velvety smoothness—its churnability. You can make more butter and better butter from Sharples Separator cream than from any other. That's a point worth considering, isn't it?

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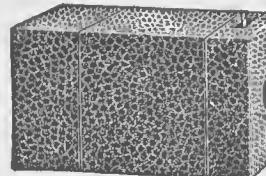
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Complete with outfit and instructions. Takes a picture 2x2 in., and any person can learn to do it in a few hours by following the instructions. Outfit consists of 1 Camera, 1 box Dry Plates, 1 pkg. Hypo, 1 Printing Frame, 1 Developing Tray, 1 pkg. Developer, 1 Box Prints, 1 Box Tray, 1 pkg. Fixing Powder, 1 pkg. Silver Dye, 1 box Retic Paper. Camera and outfit can be had in a neat box, and general charges paid for selling only 10 Scarf Pins at 15 cents each. These Pins are beautifully Gold finished, in different patterns and set with very fine Imitation Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds. They are fine value, and for that reason very easy to sell. Send this advertisement, with your name and address, and we will forward the Pins. Sell them, return the money and your Camera will be sent, all charges paid. The Gem Pin Co., Box 1104, Toronto, Can.



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ARE UNEXCELLED

In case of Running, Clean Skimming and Simplicity of Construction. A little child can turn it.

MANITOBA CREAM SEPARATOR CO. LTD., 151 Bannatyne St. E., Winnipeg.

placing a little ice round it, when it was quite ready for judging. I then thoroughly cleaned and scoured all my utensils, and reported my work to be finished in one hour and 27 minutes from the time of commencing churning."

We make a great deal of capital butter here in the west and at some places, this year, Brandon, for example, a lady's exhibit scored higher than was made by any professional. It would add two-fold interest to the Winnipeg Industrial if we could start its first show of a new century with such a competition as those here referred to. It would cost a good deal less money to bring off such a contest than it costs us now to see a man drop from a balloon. There would be less to gape about, but every other way we would have more to show for our money and it would be quite as much on the line of practical farming as a good many things we have seen there.

The Dairy School for 1901.

The circular of information about the courses of instruction at the Manitoba Dairy School for 1901 has just been issued. The circular is neatly gotten up, embellished with three new illustrations of the school and the subject matter is new throughout. The school is thoroughly equipped and The Farmer would like to see more students in attendance than ever before, for dairying is bound to be of greater importance in this province each succeeding year. The prospects are good for a large school, about a dozen having at this early date signified their intention of being present. The courses of instruction are as follows:—

Home Dairy Course.—There will be three separate courses:

The first course begins on January 7th and continues until February 2nd.

The second course will begin on February 4th, and continue until March 2nd.

The third course will begin on March 4th and continue until March 30th.

Factory Butter and Cheese Makers' Course.—Two courses of four weeks each will be given as follows:

First course begins on February 4th, 1901, and closes on March 2nd.

The second course will begin on March 4th and close on March 30th.

Any one in the Province of Manitoba can enter these courses. A cordial invitation is extended to farmers, their wives, sons and daughters to attend, even if only for a short time. Students for these courses may enter upon any of the preceding dates, and remain during all the courses if desired.

For a copy of the circular, with full particulars, address C. A. Murray, Dairy Superintendent, Winnipeg, Man.

Butter and Cheese Conventions.

The executive of the new Butter and Cheese Union have issued a circular calling a convention of all interested in dairying for the purpose of sizing up the situation. It is necessary that all makers of dairy products should study the requirements of our markets, see whether the goods produced lack these requirements and decide upon the nature of the improvement needed. The dates of the convention are as follows:—

Nov. 8, 9 a.m.—Business meeting. 1.30 p.m.—General meeting. 7.30 p.m.—Special session for the benefit of the French people engaged in dairying.

Nov. 9, 9 a.m.—Business meeting for the adoption of reports submitted by different committees.

The cheese factory at Ste. Rose du Lac has closed for the season.

The Minister of Agriculture of Quebec has sent two experts to visit the cheese factories of the west of England and southwest of Scotland, and to investigate their methods. Like a wise man he realizes that fine points in cheese making are worth spending time and money to find out.

The Butter and Cheese Association of Western Ontario have established an illustration and experiment station. A recent report shows that an up-to-date modern building has been constructed out

of the old factory and that everything is adapted for good work in making and curing. The system for disposal of factory washings, put in under the supervision of Professor Bryce, of the Ontario Provincial Board of Health, though very simple, is very effective, all liquid and refuse matter being disposed of in a natural and purely scientific way. The most important point settled so far is that of making cheese with washed and unwashed curds. It is found that it is better to wash all curds, but makers are cautioned against washing except with good, pure water. Tests were also made with impure waters, the impurity being of various sorts.

Theories About Food.

Also a few Facts on the Same Subject.

We hear much nowadays about health foods and hygienic living, about vegetarianism and many other fads along the same line.

Restaurants may be found in the larger cities where no meat, pastry or coffee is served and the food crank is in his glory, and arguments and theories galore advanced to prove that meat was never intended for human stomachs, and almost make us believe that our sturdy ancestors who lived four score years in robust health on roast beef, pork and mutton must have been grossly ignorant of the laws of health.

Our forefathers had other things to do than formulate theories about the food they ate. A warm welcome was extended to any kind from bacon to acorns.

A healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet, and a mixed diet of grains, fruits and meats is undoubtedly the best.

As compared with grains and vegetables, meat furnishes the most nutrient in a highly concentrated form and is digested and is assimilated more quickly than vegetables and grains.

Dr. Julius Remmison on this subject says: "Nervous persons, people run down in health and of low vitality should eat meat and plenty of it. If the digestion is too feeble at first it may be easily corrected by the regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. Two of these excellent tablets taken after dinner will digest several thousand grains of meat, eggs or other animal food in three hours, and no matter how weak the stomach may be, no trouble will be experienced if a regular practice is made of using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets because they supply the pepsin and diastase necessary to perfect digestion, and every form of indigestion will be overcome by their use."

That large class of people who come under the head of nervous dyspeptics should eat plenty of meat and insure its proper digestion by the daily use of a safe, harmless digestive medicine like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets composed of the natural digestive principles, pepsin, diastase, fruit acids and salts, which actually perform the work of digestion. Cheap cathartic medicines, masquerading under the name of dyspepsia cures are useless for indigestion, as they have absolutely no effect upon the actual digestion of food.

Dyspepsia in all its many forms is simply a failure of the stomach to digest food, and the sensible way to solve the riddle and cure the dyspepsia is to make daily use at meal time of a preparation like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which is endorsed by the medical profession and known to contain active digestive principles.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50c. for full treatment.

A little booklet on cause and cure of stomach trouble mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

GREAT SATISFACTION!

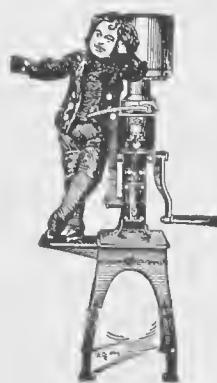
MARY HILL, October 12th, 1900.

CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO.,
WINNIPEG.

Dear Sirs,—The Alpha De Laval Cream Separator which I bought from your agent last spring has given me great satisfaction. As you know, I got from you one of your "Humming Bird" size for \$65.00. This machine runs a great deal lighter than a \$75.00 Alexandra Separator, and skims as much milk per hour. I have found that it will skim cold milk as well as warm milk, taking out all the cream in both cases.

Yours truly,

SIGFUS EYJALFSSON.



WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

Canadian Dairy Supply Co. 236 KING ST. Winnipeg
GENERAL AGENTS.

Unparalleled Subscription



Offer To Weekly Free Press Subscribers

**30 FINE PICTURES AND THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS
TO JANUARY 1ST, 1902, FOR \$1.00**



COMMENCING November 1st, 1900, arrangements have been made to present every two weeks to every subscriber to the Weekly Free Press a fine reproduction printed on art paper suitable for framing. The pictures will be specially made half tones of the highest quality, well worthy of preservation and calculated to adorn the home. They will be given absolutely free of charge to all subscribers to the Weekly Free Press. The pictures will include late portraits specially taken for this series, of the leading men in the public life of Canada, beginning with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper.

With these portraits, which will constitute a valuable gallery of the most eminent Canadians of the times, there will be interspersed half tone reproductions from Art Works, showing Manitoba and Western Views, pictures depicting typical scenes in Canadian life, Military Pictures and general views, the whole forming a most desirable collection of the highest interest and value.

To all members of the family these pictures will be attractive, and to the young members of the family, they will be educational and will promote the spirit of Canadianism and Imperial feeling by bringing closer to their minds a realization of the personalities of the leaders in Canadian and Imperial public life as well as by making their minds familiar with the wonderful country which is their home. Whether used for framing or kept as a portfolio of 30 attractive Art Works, for that will be the number received for the price of one year's subscription if the subscription is forwarded before November 1st, these pictures will be well worth having. The presentation every fortnight of these pictures will be but one respect in which the Free Press will commend itself during the coming year as better than ever before. The Free Press looks forward confidently to making the first year of the new century by far the best in the whole history of the leading paper of the west, and its present performance is the best pledge for the future. The Free Press appeals in its Daily and Weekly issues for proof of how it is filling its sphere with success that increases daily as "the paper of the West for the people of the West."

By forwarding \$1.00 new subscribers to the Weekly Free Press will be given the balance of the year free.

Weekly Free Press, Winnipeg.

Enclosed find One Dollar for Weekly Free Press to First January, 1902, and Pictures as per offer.

MARKET REVIEW.

Winnipeg, Oct. 19th, 1900.

Two weeks' fine weather has let a ray of sunshine through the gloom in business circles. Men who were down in the mouth are beginning to cheer up and are rapidly coming to the conclusion that things are not as bad as they thought they were. Threshing is progressing rapidly. The movement of new wheat is light, but will increase as more threshing is done. The roads, too, are in shape for teaming and it is most likely that the next two months will see a great improvement in business. Though every line of business is feeling the delay in the movement of grain, yet a much more confident feeling now prevails. Thanksgiving trade was quiet.

The western market for all kinds of grain has never been in such an indefinite shape at this season as it is to-day. Field work is now being rapidly pushed and should the present weather conditions be protracted for a few weeks more, the movement of wheat, via the lakes, may resume something of its old-time activity at this season, but so far the awakening is very slight. The inspections last year for the week ending Oct. 14 were 1,825 cars, of which 1,782 were wheat. Last week they were 288, of which 282 were wheat. The next fortnight will give a pretty fair guess of the amount of grain we shall be able to market. The outlook both for quality and quantity is certainly more hopeful than at the beginning of the month.

Wheat.

As is already well-known, the best grades have been at a special premium largely owing to the impression prevailing everywhere that good marketable wheat would be a very scarce article this year in the west. Ten days ago No. 1 hard Manitoba was 7c. higher than the same grade at Duluth. To-day there is still a spread of fully 4½c., the figures at the close of market being 83½c. Fort William, Duluth, 79½c. It is likely this difference will prevail to some extent all winter, perhaps 3 cents on an average. There is a spread of 10 to 12 cents between 1 hard and 3 hard Manitoba, because the price of the lower grade is regulated by the export value. To-day's Chicago prices are pretty steady, cash wheat being 73½c., Nov. 72½c., Dec. 74½c. Buying on the local markets is still very spiritless.

Leaving out the Calgary and Edmonton districts, from which no applications have yet come, between 515 and 520 applications for licenses to operate elevators and warehouses have already been made to Commissioner Castle, but it is doubtful if all of these will ever be used. The uncertain weather is the main reason for this hesitancy and delay. Reports of ruinous results from protracted rains, induced eastern men to place orders for choice samples to blend with their home wheat without much regard to price. Hence the premium on the limited amount of best grades. But the quality of the Ontario crop has this year been very high, consequently only a limited amount of our best was wanted there for mixing. It is also hinted that the eastern men instead of blending with our wheat, have hit on the idea of buying high grade western flour for the same purpose. The abundance and special quality of the Ontario product is also enabling eastern millers to undersell our western millers and cut them out of much of their trade in the Maritime provinces.

The combined effects of all these influences is bound to have a depressing effect on the prices procurable for western wheat. Buyers for export will hold aloof till they think they can buy on an export basis and the mills here will go slow till

prices of wheat here are in harmony with the selling value of their flour in the east.

It should be distinctly understood that there is no falling off in the quality of the flour that is being turned out from this year's western wheat crop. Evidence from every hand goes to show that the actual damage done to the grain by prolonged exposure is not at all so great as was generally expected. From straw badly discolored good No. 3 hard wheat is being threshed, and from the same grade of wheat a surprisingly good quality of flour is being turned out. The testimony on this point is incontrovertible. One experienced export dealer says we have had nothing in the last ten years to beat the quality of this year's wheat, and the way it has stood the wretched weather is one proof of the correctness of his opinion. Some eastern men have got the idea that much of our crop can be fit only for pig feed, but the facts are not at all in accord with this pessimistic view.

In short, we may say that our wheat crop is of better quality, and a good deal less damaged by weather than was expected. But there is every indication that neither millers nor export buyers will think of buying on any other than an export basis, and the drooping prices of the last ten days, both here and at Chicago, are the surest indication of the tendency of the world's markets as well as our own.

The Winnipeg district inspections for week ending Oct. 13 were as follows:—1 hard, 23 cars; 2 hard, 38; 3 hard, 38; white Fife, 3; no grade, 71. Other grades, 8. Total 282. Same week last year, 1,782.

Oats.

In actual business next to nothing is being done. Local growers are asking fancy prices for poor stuff. The other day a car from Yorkton was delivered at Swan River for 44c. It is expected the best oats of the year will come from Edmonton. Duty free oats can be got in from the States, but nothing can be done that way till the elections close. About 40c. to 45c. is the nominal figure at Winnipeg.

Barley.

Nothing doing and no price fixed.

Flour and Feed.

No change from our last quotations.

Horses.

The demand for extra horses to hurry in the harvest has stiffened the market a little and heavy horses move off quickly. Light horses are apparently not wanted. Heavy horses range from \$125 to \$175, and light ones \$60 to \$90, according to quality.

Cattle.

Cattle all over the country are in fine shape and butchers' cattle are plentiful at from 2½c. to 2¾c. per lb. Every one is holding their cattle as long as they can, as the grass is nearly equal to early July pasture.

Stockers are being purchased freely at all points. They bring 2½c. to 2¾c. at point of shipment.

Export steers are moving east freely and continue to show the high flesh that has characterized this year's shipments. The going price is 3½c. weighed off the cars.

Milch cows are scarce, at from \$30 to \$40.

Dressed beef, we quote: 5c. to 6c. Veal, 6c. to 7c.

Sheep.

The demand is light and fully supplied by range sheep, which are moving freely now. We quote: 4c. to 4½c. a pound off the cars.

Dressed mutton: 9c. to 10c. Lambs: 10c. to 11c.

Hogs.

Offerings are light. The wet weather has held hogs back and it is expected supplies will be heavier later on. The usual run goes for 5½c. to 5½c. Heavy hogs and thick fat ones bring 4½c. At Toronto choice bacon hogs, 160 lbs. to 200 lbs., are worth 6½c. off the cars. Thick and light fats 4c. less. At Chicago heavy fat hogs are worth 4½c. to 5½c.

Dressed pork is 7c. to 7½c. At Toronto dressed pork is bringing 8c. to 8½c.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery Butter.—September and October makes are worth 21c. to 22c. at the factories. Summer makes bring about two cents less.

Dairy Butter.—Choice separator tubs are worth 17c. to 18c., and choice separator prints, 20c. on a commission basis. Dairy tubs run from 12c. to 16c. delivered in Winnipeg. Considerable summer make is coming in now and quite a bit of it is off flavor.

Cheese.—The market is weaker and one dealer predicts lower prices still for Manitoba cheese. Vancouver merchants do not want it and there is more in Manitoba than, along with what is usually imported, will supply the local demand. We quote finest factory: 9c. to 9½c.; finest dairy cheese, 8c. to 8½c.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry.—The Thanksgiving trade was a nice one, but quite a supply of turkeys was brought in from Ontario. Some of these imported birds weighed as high as 12 lbs., as against about half that weight for home bred ones. Chickens are plentiful. We quote: Turkeys, alive, 10c. per lb.; dressed, 12½c. to 13c. Live hens, 9c. per lb.; dressed, 10c.; chickens, alive, 9c.; dressed, 12c.

Eggs.—Market is stiffer than it was at time of last report. We quote 16c. for eggs delivered here, subject to candling.

Potatoes.

Supply now quite plentiful. We quote 25c to 30c. at country points in car lots.

In the last issue of The Farmer a firm of live stock dealers in Alberta stated that they were desirous of corresponding with some parties with a view to buying cattle for them annually. For the benefit of any of our subscribers who intend replying to same, we would say *don't*, as we have already sent this firm between 100 and 200 letters in reply to the request, and in the majority of cases no postage was inclosed for forwarding the letters.

Farmers Ship your Grain

to
THOMPSON, SONS & CO.,
Grain Commission Merchants
(Licensed and bonded under Manitoba Grain Act)

WINNIPEG, MAN.

We handle all kinds of grain, obtain best prices, and make prompt returns.
Money advanced on Bills of Lading.
Enquiries re markets, etc., solicited.

Send Sample and Write for Prices.

Butter Butter Butter

Ship us your Butter or anything you have for market and get top prices. Write us for quotations.

Parsons & Arundell,
151 Bannatyne Street, WINNIPEG.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER.

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The Only Agricultural Paper Printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, and issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS.

CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Subscription to Canada or U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.25 (5s. sterling).

WINNIPEG, OCT. 20, 1900.



OUR NEW CENTURY ANNOUNCEMENT.

The foregleams of another year are beginning to fall about us, reminding us that already 1900 is hastening to a decline. The closing part of the year is always marked by increased business activity and preparation for the coming twelve months. To the publisher it is pre-eminently the season for receiving renewal subscriptions.

Following up the generous principles which have wrought so well in connection with The Nor'-West Farmer in the past, we are putting forth additional efforts to meet the demands of a season of only measured prosperity. Accordingly we are prepared with an offer which far over-reaches the best we have ever presented during previous years.

In addition to The Nor'-West Farmer for one year, we will send for \$1.00, a year's subscription to The Western Home Monthly, a copy of our new premium book, "Things Worth Knowing"—a book for farmers;—and Four Beautiful Premium Pictures.

That The Nor'-West Farmer already holds the popular favor of the farmers and ranchers of the West is amply evidenced by our ever-increasing subscription list, but for 1901 we purpose preparing a bill of fare which will make our columns a veritable "feast of good things." Our Christmas and Midsummer issues will be triumphs of the lithographers' and typographers' arts. New subscribers will receive The Farmer from date upon which subscription is received until January 1st, 1902—the remainder of this year free.

The Western Home Monthly is an illustrated monthly household magazine filled with a choice selection of interesting stories, gems of poetry and prose, departments for woman's work and the young people, etc.—in short, a magazine devoted to the home side of life.

We look for a good reception for our new premium book, "Things Worth Knowing." It is a book of over 100 pages, well illustrated, and presents in condensed and handy form many regulations of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories bearing upon the farmers' business; plans of handy home-made contrivances; veterinary briefs; convenient tables, rules of farm practice; a gestation table for each day in the year for mares, cows, ewes and sows, and many others of the thousand and one things which every farmer needs to know.

Our Four Premium Pictures will be sent out to paid-up subscribers during the year. They will be ready for framing, and will merit a place in the sunny corner of the best room.

There are a large number of subscriptions which expire soon. Reader, how is yours? Remember that you are paid to the close of the month printed upon the colored mailing label on the outside of the paper. Thus Dec. '00, means that your subscription expires with Dec. 31st, 1900.

We regard our great offer as one most fitting with which to greet the dawning of the Great New Century, and would ask all of our subscribers to make the offer known to those who are not now taking The Farmer, and if each will send in one new subscriber, together with their own renewal, we will be able to make this paper better than ever. Reader, see to it that you do your share?

FOREST RESERVES AND IRRIGATION.

An important agitation has for years been maintained in the United States irrigation circles in favor of the establishment of a vast system of forest reserves in the mountain regions where the streams arise which irrigate the arid west. In this connection, it is satisfactory to note, that although the principle of artificial watering is of much later origin in Canada, the most important step in this direction has already been taken here, in the setting apart as reserves of practically the whole east slope of the Rocky Mountains from the 49th parallel on the south to the humid regions on the north. The appointment of an inspector of forests, in the person of Mr. Stewart, is a further step towards perfecting a system which cannot fail to be of the greatest importance to those portions of the Northwest Territories depending upon the mountain streams, not alone for the irrigation of their crops, but also for stock watering.

The aim of the proper authorities should be to take measures to ensure the gradual melting of the snow and slow drainage of the enormous mountain slopes feeding the myriads of rivers and streams wending their course eastward. When a forest area becomes denuded of its growth and the ground exposed to the influence of the sun, rapid melting takes place and large volumes of water rush into the drainage courses on warm days during the late spring and much damage is done to the country traversed by these streams by reason of their overflow, while later in the season the settlers are often exposed to a water famine. The judicious protection of forests on the drainage area would result in slow melting and drainage and consequently, in a fairly even flow of water in the streams during spring and greater portion of the summer.

Extensive surveys have been made by that branch of the Territorial Public Works Department devoted to irrigation, of the east slope of the mountains with a view to locating suitable sites for storage reservoirs to catch the storm waters and retain them until required. Enormous expenditure would, of course, be required to construct such reservoirs as public works and which the present stage of irrigation development in this country would not warrant, but in the meanwhile, the preservation of our forests should be prosecuted with energy and intelligence and the evil day of reservoir construction staved off as long as possible.

FERTILITY OF IRRIGATED LANDS.

"Irrigated farms never wear out," says an exchange. That irrigated lands, which produce such phenomenal crops and, therefore, apparently tax the soil to a corresponding degree, should prematurely show signs of deterioration, would appear to be logical reasoning. Such, however, is not generally the case. Where the irrigating waters are drawn from surface supplies, which is the usual source, it itself furnishes an everlasting source of fertility. The lands irrigated by the periodical Nile floods are of surpassing richness and their tillers never heard of such things as crop rotation, green manuring or commercial fertilizers. The ancient irrigated rice fields of the Philippines, which yield from four to six times the crop of the dry farmed districts, have never been artificially fertilized. In the United States we have evidence of New Mexican farms which have been under cultivation for 250 years and are to-day as productive as virgin lands. Irrigation water is indeed both food and drink.

TO OUR MOOSOMIN SUBSCRIBERS.

On September 23rd, 1900, we received an envelope addressed to "The Nor'-West Farmer, Box 1310, Winnipeg, Man." containing a postal note (No. 216392) for one dollar. Nothing was in the envelope to tell who the sender was. We would be pleased to receive a postcard from the party, when we will be able to send him the paper, or credit him with renewal subscription.

We would like to impress upon our subscribers the necessity for being particular to give their name and post-office address when sending money to us. If this is not done we have no way of tracing a name, as all names are arranged alphabetically under the various post-offices. Hence it is absolutely necessary to have the post office before a name can be located. In the next place the name, including the exact initials, of the party getting the paper must be sent, otherwise a wrong party may be credited. When changing the address it is necessary to give the old post office as well as the new, or the name cannot be found on our lists. A little attention to this would save subscribers a great deal of annoyance and ourselves a lot of extra expense.

—Another amusing illustration of the results of presumption on the part of an American newspaper: A little journal printed in Massachusetts assumes to publish a "Canadian edition." Recently it has been bewailing the heavy losses this year to the Manitoba farmers in connection with their tremendous acreage of "fall sown wheat."

HAIL LOSSES IN 1900.

The year's business of the hail insurance societies has figured up to a rather gloomy result. The hail record of the Territories has in the past been very moderate, or, what is perhaps nearer the truth, there has been much less said about it, but it has this year gone a great way beyond the losses of Manitoba. The companies have not yet issued their annual statements, but it is no secret now that their losses have been much heavier than their assessments will cover. The working expenses continue about the same, and in consequence the losers by hail cannot get more than perhaps 60 per cent, of their ascertained losses. For this unpleasant prospect the managements of these societies are perhaps very little to blame. They are trying to keep working expenses as low as possible, but the system they work upon entails upon them what we think unnecessary expense. Canvassing for members is a very expensive item and one that on the present system cannot very well be done much cheaper. All such expenses must come out of the pockets of the members and the greater the outlay for such work the less there will be left to pay losses when they become due. Yet so long as present meth-

LIVE STOCK IMPOUNDED, LOST, OR ESTRAY.

In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his hand, and are advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly.

Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray since October 5th issue:—

Impounded.

Hamiota, Man.—One mare, color dark brown, with two white hind feet and white face, branded on right hip with the figure 8, about eight years old, and wearing a heavy leather halter. Wm. Anderson, 28, 13, 23.

Niverville, Man.—One mare broncho, color bay, about five years old, branded on left hind leg, been very badly cut with wire fence, one shoe on hind foot. John Harrison.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.—One gelding, aged, grey, branded PB on right hip, Y on right shoulder, indistinct brand on left shoulder; mare, young, bright bay, branded P B on right hip, small white spot on nose and left hind foot white. T. C. Bunn, N.W. 22, 17, 14.

Sinclair, Man.—One horse, color dark brown, about 15 years old, right hind foot white, left hind foot partly white, small star on forehead, quite lame in left front foot, shod in front. John Amundson.

Welwyn, Assa.—One mare, two years, black, light build, no marks; mare, two years, dark brown, light build, no marks; mare, two years, brown, light build, no marks; pony mare, brown, two or three years, no marks; mare, two years, bay, large white stripe on face, three white feet; mare, one year, bay, star on forehead, Clyde or Shire. H. Bayless, S.E. 14, 16, 30w1.

Lost.

Cypress River, Man.—One sorrel horse; two bay mares; one bay horse; one brown pacing mare; one bay sucking colt. Dougal Owens.

Dauphin, Man.—A span of bay colts, three years, coming four, broken in; a mare with white stripe on face, running to one side of the nose, and three white feet, badly scratched on the inner parts of hind quarters; a slight bay horse with white stripe on face and one white foot. R. T. Borrell.

Makinak, Man.—One red ox and one roan ox, good sized horns, both five years old and well broken to harness. \$5 reward. J. E. D'Aoust.

Newdale, Man.—One dark brown mare, three years old, unbroken, two white feet on right side, white stripe on face. \$5 reward. Wm. Hogarth, 14, 17, 20.

Regina, Assa.—One pony, about 15 hands, crow brand on left shoulder. J. N. Chatwin.

Estray.

Alma, Assa.—One pony mare, grey, branded T on left shoulder, with horse colt, sorrel, star on forehead, one white foot. A. Stone.

Carlton, Sask.—One horse, about seven years, sorrel, star on left jaw. Francois Laroque.

Hazel Cliffe, Assa.—One mare, three years, dark bay or brown, left hind foot white (sock), thick blocky head, looks like Clyde horse, dark points, weight about 1,000 lbs.; mare, about seven years, sorrel brown, light points, irregular stripe down face, hind socks white, light mane and tail, bred from blood animal, weight about 1,000 lbs.; mare, bay, light points, white star on forehead, wire cut across front knees, also cut on hind leg, half bred horse, weight about 1,100 lbs. John S. Lee.

Kaposvar, Assa.—One colt, about two months old, bay, white spot on front. John Brunyanszky.

Kennell, Assa.—For about one year, horse, bright bay, white stripe on face, weight about 1,200 lbs., branded J C on left shoulder. James L. Ewing.

Medicine Hat, Assa.—One cow, buckskin, polled, unbranded. J. H. G. Bray.

Red Deer Hill, Sask.—One Holstein bull, about seven or eight years, black and white, ring in nose. Thos. Adams, S.W. 32, 46, 26w2.

Red Deer River, Medicine Hat, Assa.—One pony gelding, brown, small, no brands. Andrew Gordon.

Umatilla, Man.—Six yearlings and two calves. John Berry, 32, 26, 23.

Geo. A. Harris, Elmhurst Farm, Newdale, Man., writes, Oct. 14, 1900:—"Enclosed please find \$1 for year's subscription. The Farmer is such a splendid paper for a new settler like myself that I would not be without it now."

TOO MUCH

Exercise is as bad as too little for the growing girl. It is very easy for her to overdo, and this is especially dangerous at that critical period of a young girl's life when she crosses the line of womanhood.

It is not an uncommon thing to lay the foundation for years of after misery by neglect of necessary precautions at the first "change of life."

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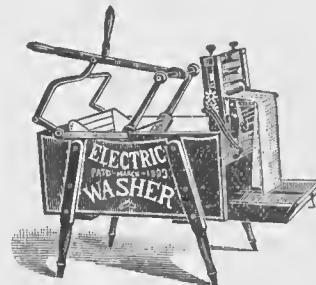
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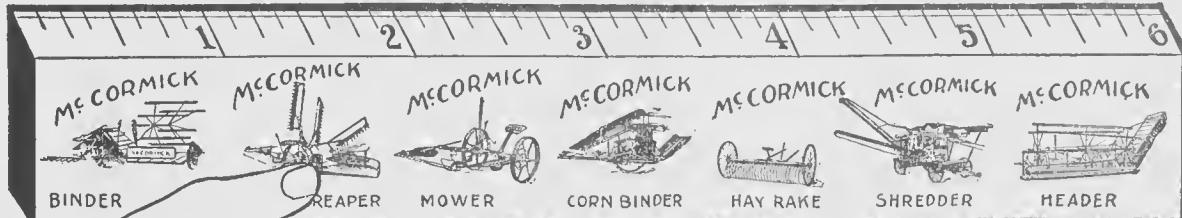
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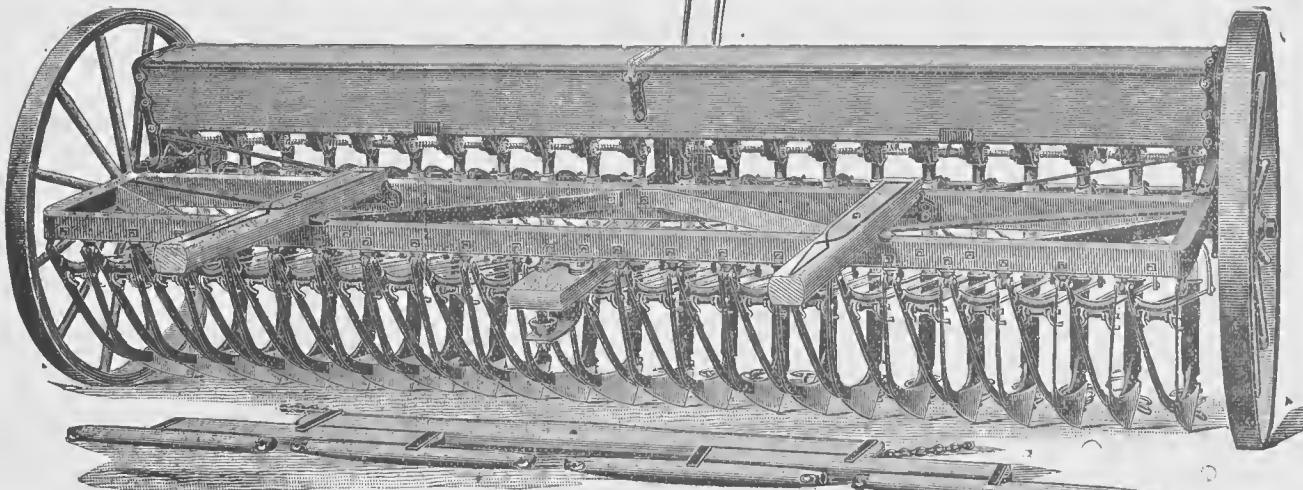
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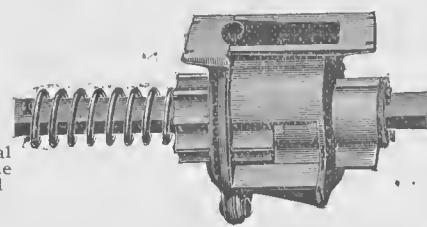
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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Opinion of the Midway.

H. Nelson, Boissevain, Man.: "In your last number I noticed a letter from 'A Visitor to the Fairs,' condemning that part known as 'the Midway.' A good many other visitors have the same story to tell. For myself, I don't understand why the directors tolerate such nuisances on the grounds. They are not a desirable outfit to have at any fair, for who can see anything either interesting or attractive in the Bedlam which these people created outside their tents, while the show inside is generally a fake and very often worse. Of course there are exceptions, but it is my humble opinion that the fairs would be just as instructive and a great deal more attractive if there were no Midway and no side shows whatever."

Water Bugs Troublesome at Austin.

J. A., Austin, Man.: "I enclose you specimens of an insect which visited us in great numbers one day and caused great inconvenience. Can you give me any information regarding them?"

Answered by Prof. J. Fletcher, Entomologist Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.—The insects which appeared suddenly in great numbers and caused great inconvenience are true bugs, as can be seen by an examination of their mouth parts, which consist of a hollow tube through which they suck the blood of their prey. These insects belong to the aquatic genus, *Corispa*, of the order Hemiptera and are called Water Boatmen; they are predaceous, attacking many water insects, and perhaps also young fish. They are related to the so-called Backswimmers (*notonecta*) and also to the giant water bug (*Belostoma*). All of these insects have the habit of leaving the water and flying in the air, particularly at night time. Where there are electric street lamps, they are occasionally to be found in vast numbers around these lights. They frequently fly into houses at night when lamps are placed near open windows and always attract attention by skipping nimbly about propelled by their long swimming legs. It is probably in this way that they have inconvenienced your correspondent. I have never known these insects to attack man or animals, but if handled carelessly they will rarely give a sharp, painful bite with their hard beaks. This is particularly true of the back-skimmers. The giant water bug is more formidable in appearance than in reality. The large raptorial fore-legs of these insects, which are flat creatures an inch long by half an inch wide, give them a very fierce aspect. From the frequency with which they are found under electric lights they have been popularly called 'electric light bugs.' They are, too, perhaps more often than anything else supposed to be the redoubtable kissing bug, of which so much has been written.

Pigs Trespassing.

Subscriber: "What action should I pursue under the following circumstances:

A neighbor persists in letting his pigs run at large. As these get no feed at home, they frequent my potatoes and grain stacks and do considerable damage. Is there any course for me to take to have his pigs kept off my place other than building a pig-proof fence? The by-law for my municipality does not specify for animals, excepting from 1st of June until 15th September."

Answer.—One of the simplest ways to get redress is to close up the pigs, have them advertised as estrays and make the owner pay damages and costs. It is of no consequence who owns the pigs, if they are found trespassing in your crops.

Right of Way.

R. E. J.: "Two years ago I bought 240 acres of land on which there was an appropriated road surveyed and built through from one corner to the other. The owner never received any money for it. Can I come on the municipality for pay? If not, can I claim price of both fences on each side of road?"

Answer.—This seems to be an old trail that has since been surveyed and laid down by government. If so you have no claim for payment and must also fence it at your own cost. Had it been a modern trail across uncultivated lands you could have shut it up at your pleasure.

Dust for the Hens' Bath.

Subscriber, Holland: "Will wood ashes hurt the plumage on fowls? What would be good in the place of road dust when you can't get it?"

Answer.—We would be afraid of the potash in the wood ashes soiling the feathers. Mixed with road dust or earth most of this difficulty would be done away with. Road dust is of value because very finely divided and is not essentially different from the soil at either side. If you can't get road dust take soil, lay it up on a platform of boards to the sun to dry, then barrel it and keep dry. If you cannot dry it, barrel the driest soil you can get and dry in pans in the oven.

Storing Ice.

J. W. Crysler, Yorkton, Assa.: "I notice in your last issue re building an ice house, that your answer is very good, but not quite complete, and as I have had considerable experience in packing ice in Ontario, I give the benefit of my experience for what it is worth. Mr. Cochrane should build his ice house not less than about 12 feet square. Before packing he should place six or eight inches of chaff (or sawdust, which I think is better) on the ground, which gives a better drainage and also protection from the heat which comes from the ground, which is more dangerous than from above. In preparing his ice he should be very careful to have the cakes of a uniform size. They should be cut with a saw so that they can be placed close together, filling all air spaces with broken ice, placing the ice in the house the same side up as it was before it was cut. Of course he will need 12 or 14 inches of chaff around the outside and on top."

Note by the Editor.—We are glad to have Mr. Crysler's experience and hope that others will also give our readers the benefit of their experience in saving ice. Mr. Cochrane wants an ice house on a small scale. He thus runs a risk in his ice not keeping as well as in a larger body. A house 12 ft. square would hold much more than he needs, but it may be the safest and in the end the cheapest plan. C. A. Murray, Dairy Superintendent for Manitoba, recommends putting up ice on its edge, so to speak, rather

than in the position it was in before it was cut? Now why? Will our friends give their reasons?

Healthful Baking Powders.

E. W. Gillett, Toronto, Ont., writes: "We sent you a letter on Sept. 22nd with the request that you insert it in your issue of October 5th, and we find in looking through your paper that the letter appeared, but that your editor's note at the bottom does not do us justice."

While it is true that the government authorities at Ottawa did not go to the trouble of collecting samples of Imperial Baking Powder in Manitoba and the west, for reasons best known to themselves, yet we maintain that the article which appeared on page 705 of your issue of Sept. 5th was a wilful distortion and suppression.

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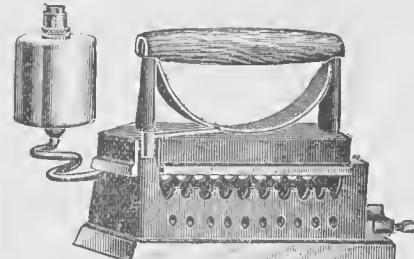
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sion of the truth, as it gave your readers to understand that all baking powders sold in the western provinces except the celebrated such-and-such and Dr. So-and-so's, are the only ones on the market that were not made from alum.

As large quantities of Imperial Baking Powder are sold throughout the Dominion, and as the trade for this well known article is increasing right along, we ask as a matter of justice that you should give equal prominence to this letter as you did to the notice referred to. The campaign being carried on in the baking powder business by what is known in the U.S. as the 'Baking Powder Trust' is what the Grocery World (Philadelphia) calls 'a campaign of slimy fraud,' and we certainly agree with this. Goods equally as good and pure in every way are manufactured in Canada as in the United States, or in any other country, and every lady in the Dominion should see that the baking powder she uses was actually made in Canada. It is unfair to class all baking powders as being impure, merely because the government did not happen to collect samples of the best goods in a certain district, and we claim that the articles in your paper gave your readers a wrong impression, and led them to believe that what was stated was literally correct, whereas such is not the case."

(In looking up this matter again we find that it is quite possible that our readers may have formed a wrong impression, and as it is not the intention of this paper to do any manufacturer an injustice, particularly one located in Canada, we, therefore, desire to say that we take pleasure in printing the foregoing letter. From the report made by the government we are of opinion that Imperial Baking Powder is a pure cream of tartar powder and all right in every respect.—Editor.)

One of the most interesting features of the Buffalo Exposition next year will be a grass garden, an acre in extent, on which the U. S. Department of Agriculture will display about 50 varieties of grasses and forage plants. Part of these have been seeded this fall, others will be put in next spring. Soils suited to particular varieties, such as sand hill grasses, will be provided, so as to present in every case a suitable object lesson.

The awards in the section devoted to agriculture at the Paris Exposition occupied 70 columns of the Journal Officiel, though only the names and addresses of the prize winners were given. There were 75,000 exhibitors, and among them were distributed 2,827 grand prizes, 8,166 gold, 12,244 silver, and 11,615 bronze medals, in addition to 7,938 "honorable mentions"—or consolation stakes. The salient point about the agricultural display was the extraordinary number and development of agricultural machines.

The Alberta Railway & Coal Co. are consolidating their land grant so that their land may be in a block instead of alternate sections as at present, and application has been made to the government with this end in view. Their object in this is to bring their lands within reach of the irrigation system of the Canadian Northwest Irrigation Co., which is a corporation practically identical with the railway company. This enterprise may prove only a starting point for a much more extensive scheme of irrigation. The C. P. R. has engaged Mr. Anderson, the engineer of the Alberta Co., to make an extended survey, with the view of taking in water from the Bow River to water the range of country from that east to Medicine Hat. Such a scheme if successful would entirely change the character of that great stretch of country.

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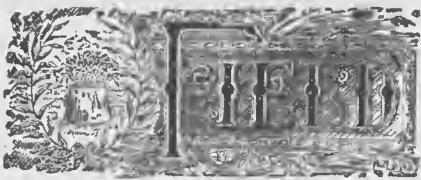
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The Fall Fairs.

This has been a rather discouraging year for fall shows. The season has been the most tantalising one since the country was settled and scarcely any grain was fit for exhibition, in fact, only stray samples of this year's growth were fit to show. The state of the roads and the uncertainty of the weather compelled the postponement of a good few shows and some were for the same reason put off altogether. Of those that were postponed the later date fixed on was all right as to weather, but the farmers were so busy handling their grain that many of them could not spare the time to bring in their exhibits, or even be present themselves. Vegetables made a good showing everywhere, field roots were also good. Butter, both creamery and dairy, was abundant in quantity, and nearly always of high average quality. Generally there was a fair turnout of horses, some good cattle, but a shortage of other stock, and too often barely enough stock forward to take up all the prizes offered. We give below short notices of some of the more successful shows. The full prize lists have already been printed in the various local papers, and our limited space forbids us giving more than very short notices.

STONEWALL.

Stonewall has secured 20 acres of land close to the railroad station, admirably adapted for its intended purpose. Inside the grounds a spacious skating rink has been erected since last year, where inside exhibits find ample showroom. A good race course has been laid out. Garden and field produce was there in profusion and the entries of butter very numerous. The score cards made by Mr. Murray, Dairy Superintendent, indicated a high average quality of home dairy butter. Messrs. Styles and McQuatt showed nice Shorthorn herds, their bulls being very choice animals. Jacob Scott had a fine string of horses. This was altogether the finest show ever held in Stonewall. The fine weather tempted a good many of the staunch supporters to stay with their grain, but a train load of visitors from Winnipeg had a very pleasant outing, and the young people of the district had a most enjoyable holiday.

KILDONAN AND ST. PAULS.

Kildonan had a splendid display of cattle. The herds of Messrs. Lister and Ayearst in Shorthorns, Oughton in Holsteins and Garvin in Ayrshires, made a good show in themselves, and there were other competitors. Horses were an excellent turnout, the hurdle leaping furnishing a good deal of amusement. The exhibits in the hall were, as usual, of choice quality. The gardeners class was especially strong in quality. The poultry men made a very full exhibit. The Indian School had a very gratifying display and also supplied an instrumental band. The committee in charge of the inside exhibits had everything arranged in a way that would have done credit to a fancy bazaar. We have never in any show, large or small, seen a more effective set out, both as regards arrangement, neatness and general effect. The fine day brought out many visitors.

MORDEN.

This was the twelfth show held by the society and, though owing to the depressing weather and crop conditions some parts of the show were deficient, there was a capital turn out of stock. The ladies' work was a choice exhibit. A. P. Stevenson had a nice display of fruit. The leading winners in the various classes were as follows:—

Horses—Heavy Draft—J. Rice, R. Paterson, B. Hill, H. Boyle, J. Ching. General Purpose—J. T. Hutchinson, J. Lawrence, R. W. McClain, J. Ching, B. Hill. Carriage—B. Hill, J. Whitefield, J. Ching, R. Paterson. Roadsters—W. Irwin, W. Hardy, J. D. McCuish, R. W. McClain, H. Boyle, J. Topley.

Cattle—Shorthorns—J. Lawrence, J. S. Gibson, Shortreed Bros. Ayrshires—J. Lawrence, W. D. Little. Grades—G. George, Shortreed Bros., M. McCuish.

In sheep prizes were taken by T. Bolton, J. W. Vannorman, W. Parkinson and J. Borthwick.

In swine prizes went to M. Chappelle, M. McCuish and R. W. McClain.

Grain—White Fife wheat—Jas. Topley. Red Fife Wheat—W. Kier. O. Bowie had the lead for other grains and for best collection.

Butter—The leading winners were—Mrs. J. T. Hutchinson, Mrs. J. Borthwick, Mrs. O. Bowie, Mrs. M. Chappelle, Mrs. J. Steppeler, Miss Bartleman and Miss Nellie Borthwick.

MANITOUE.

This was a very good show for the season and some capital animals present. The Shorthorns made a display that can rarely be approached at a local show. Leading winners were as follows:—

Horses—Heavy Draft—H. Boyle, J. Rice, E. Carriss, D. Lang, J. S. Robson, General Purpose—F. McDonald, E. P. Nichol, W. Hasselfield, G. Motheral. Roadsters—J. Rinn, W. Lackey, J. S. Robson, E. J. Moore, R. N. Lea.

Cattle—Shorthorns—J. Fargey, W. E. Baldwin, Mrs. C. H. Brown, D. D. Campbell, J. S. Robson, G. Motheral. Grades—J. Fargey, W. E. Baldwin, Mrs. Brown, W. Rigg, Mrs. Foley.

In sheep Robt. Davidson and J. Shewfelt had all prizes.

In swine Jos. McGregor, W. Riggs, J. D. Mode, W. E. Baldwin and Mrs. C. H. Brown took prizes.

Butter—John Davidson, Jas. McGregor, R. Shelton, Miss Hamilton, Dr. Young, T. D. Clement were the leaders.

CARTWRIGHT.

This was its 18th show, and about the best, with close on 1,000 entries. The day was rather unfavorable. After the show a banquet was held in the evening. There was a lot of good horses, and Wallace's Herefords looked well. There were about 50 entries in home dairy butter alone and a very large display of garden produce. Leading winners were:—

Horses—Heavy Draft—M. Watts, J. Wallace, A. E. Steele, W. Waldie, A. M. Waldie, J. Gimby, J. M. Webster. Carriage—T. J. Ireson, V. Waitt, C. Manning, B. Holmes, J. Stancombe. Roadster—J. P. McKibbin, G. E. Robinson, A. Burnett, J. Wallace, W. Waldie.

Cattle—Shorthorn—J. Stancombe, W. Waldie, J. Gimby. Herefords—Wallace had all prizes. Grades—W. Waldie, W. A. Moody, J. Stancombe, J. Wallace.

Grain—Wheat—T. H. Howard, J. Graves, J. W. Daly, T. Howard. Oats and barley—W. Howard, T. Howard. Collection of Grain—W. Howard. Butter—Mrs. J. Stancombe, Mrs. J. McKelvie, Mrs. R. Robertson, Mrs. Bale.

PHEASANT FORKS.

This society had a very good all round show on Sept. 28. In horses the leading winners were: J. Spencer, F. Altvesser, A. Ward, G. Kirk, D. Schweitzer, H. Heslip, W. Stillborn, J. Teece, T. M. Bee, Messrs. Webster. In cattle: W. Weston, H. Q. Stillborn, W. Watts, H. Heslip, J. Jones. In grain: L. Brown, J. Stillborn, J. Barnsley. In butter: Mrs. J. Stillborn, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Barnsley, Mrs. Dryer.

OAK LAKE.

This, the 14th annual show of the Lansdowne district, attracted the best lot of stock yet seen on the grounds. Horses and cattle of good sorts abound in the district and the competition was very keen. Sheep were in force, the vegetable department very fine. Leading awards as follows:—

Horses—Draught—J. Chadbourne, G. Harrison, J. Frampton, J. S. Little. Stallion and get—Geo. Michie. Agricultural—Jas. Goodwin, G. Michie, W. Gompf, G. Wallace. General Purpose—J. Frampton, W. T. Williams. Roadsters—T. R. Todd for stallion, L. H. Fisher, W. Bond, R. L. Hood, T. Haney.

Cattle—Shorthorns—G. Gordon, H. Tolton, T. R. Todd, A. Gillespie, J. Chadbourne. Polled Angus—D. McFarlane. Grades—H. & E. McIvor, G. Gordon, T. Speers.

Sheep—Shropshires—J. G. Hatch, J. Little and R. Wright divided the prizes. Oxford Downs—T. Jasper and T. R. Todd. Leicesters—T. Jasper and J. S. Hitchcock.

Swine—Jasper had a first on boar, all the rest to R. L. Lang.

GRENFELL.

The first union show for Eastern Assiniboia was held at Grenfell with about 1,000 entries, of which one-fourth were for stock. The weather was fine, the attendance good, and the quality of the exhibits very superior. Ladies' work, butter, field roots and vegetables made a choice inside show, while the stock ranged very high. Leading awards were as follows:—

Horses—Heavy Draught—Howson and Geddes, W. Pollock, C. Thompson, R. Kirk, W. Crush, W. Bristow. General Purpose—H. Lilly, T. Gwyllim, A. McLean, A. Switzer, W. Blizzard. Roadsters—C. L. Fotheringham, Magee & Thompson, P. Coventry, J. A. Crull, T. F. Fleming, A. H. Irvine.

Cattle—Shorthorns—J. Mitchell, W. Fall, T. A. Skilliter, J. Bolton, W. Dixon. Polled Angus—Bennett & Son, W. H. Belson. Milch Cow—A. J. Loveridge, J. Dunn. Grades—W. Fall, W. Dixon, R. McLean, T. A. Skilliter.

In sheep Coy and Brooks had all prizes for long wools and C. Weldon for short wools.

For swine, prizes went to Bennett & Son, G. Harrison, T. Fleming, W. Dixon, R. B. Irvine, W. H. Thompson and D. W. McGregor.

Butter—Leading prize winners—Mrs. T. Bird, 97 points; A. T. Fotheringham, R. B. Irvine, A. A. Perley, W. Rollins, John Eddington, A. B. Bompas.

DAUPHIN.

Unpleasant weather combined with snowfall helped to discourage intending exhibitors, but a fair display was made in most cases. Stock, vegetables and grain very good. Principal awards as follows:—

Horses—Agricultural—John McCallum, Joseph O. Hall, A. Maynard, W. Buchanan. Team—J. O. Hall. General Purpose—Geo. Shaw, A. Esplen, J. Tucker, A. Esplen, W. Buchanan, 1 and 2; H. Chute.

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Roadsters—M. Rankin, Thos. Iredale, D. A. McDonald, W. Buchanan, J. Tucker, J. H. Sumpton, Geo. Shaw, A. Esplen, M. Rankin.

Cattle—Shorthorns—H. Chute and E. B. Armstrong, who had nearly all prizes in this class. Grade—W. Durston, Thos. Iredale and A. McKercher.

In sheep, prizes went to W. Miller, W. Durston and W. J. Drinkwater.

In swine, to W. J. Drinkwater, H. Chute, W. Durston and J. Lefleur.

Grain—Five bushels Red Fife—Thos. Pollon, Mackenzie, Mann & Co. White Oats—A. McKercher, D. E. McDonald. Collection—Mackenzie, Mann & Co., T. Pollon.

Dairy Produce—J. Tucker, Mrs. A. McRae, A. Maynard, W. Miller, I. Spillett.

MAPLE CREEK.

In spite of discouraging weather this was a fairly good show. W. A. Douglas, W. Pollock, Needham Bros., R. Kells, A. Cumberland and the Canadian Land and Ranch Co., were the principal horse exhibitors. The cattle prizes for pure-bred Shorthorns were divided between H. H. Fauquier, Canadian Land and Ranch Co., H. A. Greeley and Jos. Dixon. The C. L. & R. Co. showed a fine Hereford bull. Messrs. Dixon, Fauquier, Kells, Stewart and Greeley were the prize winners in the vegetable classes. Mrs. Cumberland carried off the principal honors for butter making.

PINCHER CREEK.

The fall fair was a capital one for such a high up district. In horses, J. Herron led, followed by M. Conrad, J. Robertso, J. Jones, W. Berry. For the \$30 and \$15 prizes for N.W.M. Police, M. D. McLeod 1st, Bell Bros. 2nd. Lady riders—Mrs. M. D. McLeod, Miss Hinton, Miss Herron.

In cattle, J. Goodreau, G. D. Plunkett, C. Kettles, J. Herron were leading winners. Grain—Fall wheat—J. Miller, C. Kettles. Spring wheat—J. Miller. Butter—A. M. Morden, J. McRae, Miss Hinton.

MELITA.

This was a capital show and would have been still larger but for the anxiety of farmers to attend to their outstanding grain. In horses a number of useful animals were shown. Shorthorns were the only pure bred cattle. Butter made a splendid showing, in both quantity and quality, and ladies' work was a most attractive exhibit. Messrs. A. E. Thompson and A. A. Titus had each fine herds of Shorthorns and divided the bulk of the prizes between them.

SASKATOON.

Held on Sept. 28. The day was fine, the attendance large, and the quality in most sections superior to that of former years. Ladies' work choice and garden produce very fine. In horses the leading prize takers were, for Agricultural—J. McPeek, J. Irvine, F. Robinson. In General Purpose—J. W. Clark, J. Caswell, E. S. Andrews and F. Robinson. Drivers—J. Irvine, W. H. Sinclair, W. A. Ha'Court. Saddle horses—W. Faint, G. W. Garrison, G. A. Draw. Specials—Stallion, W. Cherry; walking team, J. W. Clark; trotting team, D. W. Lasher; bunch of horses, F. Robinson. Cattle—Shorthorns—Jos. Caswell, John Caswell, T. Copland. Grades—Jos. Caswell and T. Copland. Grade steers—Jos. Caswell, Jno. Caswell and E. S. Andrews.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Springfield show, held at Dugald, is always one of the best local shows, and this year was no exception. There were in all some 950 entries. Vegetables made a fine display, T. H. Smith, M.P.P., being an easy winner on his big collection. But perhaps the very best feature of the exhibition was the large entry of butter, there being no less than 150 entries, and all of it farm dairy. C. A. Murray, Dairy Commissioner, scored it, and put on score cards, for the first time in the history of the exhibition, and it cannot help being a good educator. The scores were high. R. Duffey was the leading winner, with W. Lewis a good second. Other winners were A. Baxter, W. Brett, T. H. Smith, M.P.P., J. H. Bray, T. G. Gill, B. Studham, K. McLeod and W. Jolly.

The live stock classes were hardly as well filled as they were last year. In the heavy draft class of horses R. R. Bryerly had first for stallion and in other sections, while W. A. Stuart, J. McLachlan, and Jno. Holland were also winners. In agricultural horses the brood mare and foal section brought out nine good entries, R. R. Bryerly winning first, J. M. Gunn 2nd and J. R. Morrison third. Prizes were well distributed in the other sections. J. R. Morrison was first in the class for stallion and also in the carriage and roadster classes. The latter class was well filled throughout. In Shorthorns, E. Hudson, Plympton, had the lead, Avison, Lewis and Brett made an entry each. Hudson had it all his own way in the grades, having out two herds. W. H. Perry had forward a three-year-old heifer that was much admired and won third place. W. Murray showed his Jerseys and W. S. Corbett a couple of Holsteins. For fat animals Hudson was first, with T. Lyons second, D. C. Gillespie third.

In short woolled sheep W. Murray was at the front with his Shropshire ram, while Baxter and Smith each had good entries,

the former having rather the best of it. W. Murray had the only long woolled sheep. Mrs. S. Haines had all the awards in Berkshires. W. Jolly and K. McLeod divided honors between them on Tamworths and Chester Whites. K. McLeod had the lead for any other small breed. Some nice grade pigs were shown by W. Jolly. Best pair of bacon hogs was won by him, second by D. C. Gillespie. Cattle, sheep and swine were judged by Jas. Yule, Crystal City, and H. O. Aycarst, Middlechurch. In the poultry class Barred Plymouth Rocks predominated, though Leghorns and Wyandottes were represented. Turkeys and geese were the best quality. Grain was a poor exhibit. Ladies' work and domestic manufactures made as usual a most creditable display.

Dan Donohue, who went from Virden to New Zealand, writes back as follows:

"Most of the country is hilly, but the land is good on the hills. Wages are very low here, but this is the dullest time of the year. The government here is nothing like our Canadian government. They own a great portion of the lands on the islands, and it is held too high for purchase or lease. Nice, level land is held at \$125.00 per acre. I could not settle down here under any circumstances. You can see nothing but hills and sheep. You have as good land in Manitoba as there is anywhere in this El Dorado of the Antipodes."

The hired man is a great comfort to a shiftless farmer; he can lay the blame on him.

Peter Barr, Oak River, has threshed 80 acres of wheat which averaged 23 bus. to the acre.

A severe winter is predicted by the soothsayers and medicine men of the Blackfeet Indians.

King & Co., Port Arthur, have enlarged their drying apparatus and are said to be now able to handle 30,000 bus. per day.

Austin reports a squash weighing 115 pounds and 6 feet in circumference, on a farm at China. A whopper was shown at Kildonan show.

Strathcona Agricultural Society won the prize of \$1,000 offered by the Calgary Exhibition for the best exhibit made by a local society.

H. L. Briggs, Eastslope Ranch, Olds, Alta., writes Sept. 29, 1900:—"Enclosed find \$1, for which send me The Nor'-West Farmer until Jan. 1, 1902. I am a new subscriber, but will not be a new reader. I take twelve papers, but would like to add The Farmer to the list."

Crop Yields.

It is claimed that the Portage district will have one of the best yields of the whole province. Fifteen bushels is the average claimed. F. A. Conner reports 30 bus. over all, part going 40. Fulton Bros., 1,000 bus. off 36 acres. Geo. Bell, Burnside, partial yield of 35 bus. John Lee, High Bluff, 2,000 bus. from 80 acres. The best yield anywhere in the province is reported for Robt. Tait, St. James, who had a 50 acre field that went 40 bus. The Oakland district did better under drouth than any other district. The district north of Stonewall has made a very superior yield considering the season.

Peter Warkentein, of Kronsfelt village, thrashed off 40 acres 29½ bushels to the acre, and from 120 acres 17 bushels to the acre.

Threshermen's Losses.

The Farmer has a great deal of sympathy for the losses and disappointments suffered by the bulk of its readers through the unprecedently bad season through which we have just passed. But there is perhaps no class that has suffered so severely as the owners and operators of threshing machines. Men hired at high wages have been paid and boarded for several weeks and not enough work done to pay for half their board. At Hartney the threshermen have agreed on a new schedule of 5 cents for wheat, 4 for barley, 3½ for oats. This in the circumstances is a very moderate demand.

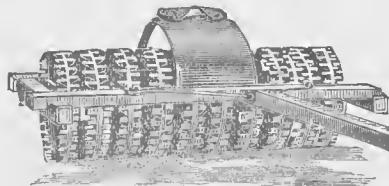
Holmfield reports a mushroom 27 inches round and weighing 20 ounces.

Mrs. Watters, wife of a retired farmer at Neepawa, has just died of blood poisoning induced by a fractious cow striking her in the eye while milking.

The Brandon Sun reports a potato grown by Mr. Stafford there that weighs 3½ pounds. J. B. Nicholson, of Spruce Creek, reports a 3 pounder, and Pincher Creek a 4 pounder.

Here is the Implement that You Want for your Light Soil.

It is used by Progressive Farmers everywhere



THE MCCOLL SOIL PULVERIZER AND COMPRESS FIELD ROLLER.

It crushes and grinds all clods, packs the soil without making a smooth, hard surface, hence it is not blown away with wind, or washed off with rain; no parts to wear or get out of repair. For particulars address—

The H. P. DEUSCHER CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

Or

The Farmers' Trading Co., Ltd.

PORTE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY. We handle the widely-known MCCOLL ROLLER. The Rock Island Plows, Disc Harrows, Potato Diggers, etc. Also Wagons, Feed Cutters, Grain Crushers.

Watson's Pneumatic Feed Elevator saves time and labor, and thus saves money.

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Of all Grades and Calibres

For Large Game, Chickens, Ducks AND GEESE.

We have the goods to suit all tastes and purses. Our catalogue gives full descriptions. Get it.

THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

ALEX. NAISMITH, CHAS. D. KERR, A. F. KEMPTON,
President. Treasurer. Sec.-Manager.

Assets over Liabilities, Jan. 15, 1900, over \$43,000.
Number of Farmer Members nearly 4,000.

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HEAD OFFICE - - WAWANESA, MAN.

A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the lowest possible cost to the assured. Doing business under a charter from the Manitoba Government and a license from the Government of the N. W. T.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE FARMERS

STRICTLY CO-OPERATIVE.

Insurance against Windstorms costs 50c. extra per each \$100 for three years.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Address all Correspondence to the Sec.-Manager.

N.B.—To answer the many inquiries, we wish to state that this Company does not insure against Hail, nor is it in any way connected with any Hail Insurance Company,

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and save fuel.

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We give this splendid Air Rifle for selling only 2½ doz. Glass Pens at 10cts. each. These wonderful Pens are made entirely of glass, with colored holders fitted in. They are light as a feather and never wear out. They sell themselves. Write to-day for Pens, sell them, return money, and we send prepaid this all steel Air Rifle, which is of the best make and model. It has Globe Sights, Pistol Grip and Walnut Stock. Shoots B.B. shot, darts or slugs with great force and accuracy. For bird shooting or target practice. It is unequalled. Each rifle is carefully tested before leaving the factory. Write to-day. Toledo Pen Co., Box 211, Toledo, Ohio.

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16 x 20 inches.



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A THREE POUND PACKAGE.

In addition to its uses in the kitchen it is the very best thing for washing dairy utensils.

A three lb. package will also make 12 gallons of good soft soap.

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A front of a 3 lb. package will be accepted in place of 5 Royal Crown wrappers or the front of a 1 lb. package in place of 2 Royal Crown wrappers.

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16 x 20 inches



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16 x 20 inches

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



The Prairie Fire.

By James Morton, Two Creeks, Man.

A night of fire! A night of fire!
No bells rang loud and far,
But skies were tagged and fringed with
light,

And blood-red was each star.

It shone within the river's depth,
Whose streams like blood did run,
We saw the red moon in the sky
Look bigger than the sun.

The flashing windows roused from beds
The settlers far and near;
The plows came rattling from the sheds,
The horses shook their gear.

The reddened stars in misty light,
Half-hid in shrouds of grey,
Saw ill-clad men toil half the night
To guard the wheat and hay.

With rugged furrows fringed around,
The settlers' homesteads stood
Like ships that cast an earthly wash
Amidst a bellowing flood.

Their homes made safe, they next drove
forth
To where the long-ranked fire
Moved like a fierce invading host
With dread destruction dire.

Like straws against that fiery wave
Were puny hands of men,
The blots they made within the flames
As quickly healed again.

The fire rushed on, the panting men
Stood on the blackened sward;
They watched their homes, and in their
hearts

They prayed unto the Lord.

The children slept within their beds,
The anxious wives looked forth,
And trembled like the quivering flames
That roared to west and north.

The timid rabbit crouched for death,
The deer went bounding by,
The warm waft of the fiery breath
Came nigh—and still more nigh.

In sparkling spots upon the plain,
Like watch-fires flaring high,
A distant stack of hay or grain
Went blazing to the sky.

The wind swep't on the rolling smoke,
And through the lessening night,
We saw the distant forms of men
Beat moth-like at the light.

The rugged fire-guards stood like shores
Beat round by fiery foam—
They turned the tide of terror back
And saved the settler's home.

“Claribel, do you feel timid about asking
your husband for money?”

“No, pa, but sometimes he seems to
feel kind o' timid about giving it to me.”

The German girl is taught from infancy
that the most sacred place on earth is the
home. She looks upon her father and
brothers as her protectors, and any service
she may render them is considered a
privilege. She looks out for the comfort of
her home and is daily taught how to be a
good housekeeper. American mothers too
often neglect that part of their daughter's
education, and the result is a disorderly
home.

The Latest, The Newest The Best.
GOLD STANDARD
INDIA-CEYLON-PACKAGE TEAS
1/2 & 1 lb. Lead Packets - 3 & 5 lb. Tins.
CODVILLE & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS WINNIPEG.

Pioneer Women of Canada.

The nineteen pioneer women who disembarked on the shores of Massachusetts in 1620 have been celebrated ever since in romance and poetry. Twelve years earlier a banner bearing the lilies of France was planted on the headlands of Quebec. The colony, thus inaugurated, was augmented from time to time by the emigration of small groups of women from the mother country. These few heroic souls, the pioneer women of Canada, played an important part in its growth, and are as worthy of eternal remembrance as their Anglo-Saxon sisters of New England. Yet, with few exceptions, they have waited in vain for a poet to tell in immortal verse their heroic deeds, or a historian to perpetuate their fame.

Many of these pioneer women, of whom Jeanne Mance was the central figure, would even nowadays be looked upon as “emancipated” and “advanced.” Yet it was nearly three centuries ago that Judith de Bresoles renounced the luxury of a wealthy and aristocratic home and devoted seven years to the study of chemistry and medicine, that she might exercise this profession among the savages of the New World; that Marguerite de Roberval, descendant of a long line of French cavaliers and noble dames, wandered alone through the haunted wastes of Demon's Isle, and kept at bay the wild beasts of the wilderness with her old French harquebus; that Marie Guyard, with her few brave assistants, delicately nurtured and high-born women of France, made of themselves in turn, mechanics, architects and farmers in their adopted land; that those dainty nurses, the hospitalieres of Quebec, dyed their cherished white garments an ugly brown, that they might follow their profession the more efficiently amid the smoke and uncleanness of the squalid wigwams. “Who now will hesitate to cross over the seas,” exclaims a poor missionary at sight of these courageous gentlewomen, “since delicate young women, naturally timid, set at naught the vast expanse of ocean? They who are afraid of a few flakes of snow in France, are ready to face whole acres of it here!”

The coming of these women to the New World was in great part due to the urgent cries for women's help sent over the sea by these early missionaries, who put forth many inducements for their immigration, among others the great salubrity of the Canadian climate. One of them writes that the air of New France is healthful for the body as well as for the soul, while another declares that although the cold is very wholesome for both sexes, it is especially so for the women, who are almost immortal in Canada. — Chautauquan.

Bryant's Eloquence.

Whatever question may be made of the policy of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, there can be no doubt that he is capable of a very lofty style of oratory. The following is well worth preserving:

“The nation can do whatever it desires to do, but it cannot avoid the natural and legitimate results of its own conduct. The young man upon reaching his majority can do what he pleases. He can disregard the teachings of his parents; he can trample upon all that he has been taught to consider sacred; he can disobey the laws of the state, the laws of society and the laws of God. He can stamp failure upon his life and make his very existence a curse to his fellowmen, and he can bring his father and mother in sorrow to the grave; but he cannot annul the sentence: ‘The wages of sin is death.’

“And so with the nation. It is of age, and it can do what it pleases; it can spurn the traditions of the past; it can repudiate the principles upon which the nation rests; it can employ force instead of reason; it can substitute might for right; it can conquer weaker people; it can exploit their lands, appropriate their property and kill their people, but it cannot repeal the moral law or escape the punishment decreed for the violation of human rights.

“Justice is as strictly due between neighbor nations as between neighbor citizens. A highwayman is as much a robber when he plunders in a gang as when single; and the nation that makes an unjust war is only a great gang.”

The ideal of the great American nation should aim at he sets forth thus:

“Behold a republic in which civil and religious liberty stimulate all to earnest endeavor and in which the law restrains every hand uplifted for a neighbor's injury—a republic in which every citizen is a sovereign, but in which no one cares to wear a crown. Behold a republic standing erect while empires all around are bowed beneath the weight of their own armaments—a republic whose flag is loved while other flags are only feared. Behold a republic increasing in population, in wealth, in strength and in influence, solving the problems of civilization and hastening the coming of a universal brotherhood—a republic which gives light and inspiration to those who sit in darkness. Behold a republic gradually but surely becoming the supreme moral factor in the world's progress and the accepted arbiter of the world's disputes—a republic whose history, like the path of the just, ‘is as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.’”

Potted Meats.

The manufacture of potted meats is simple, and by carefully following the directions, and taking pains to use only meat and butter that are absolutely fresh and sweet, one can hardly fail of success, while the list of meats, fish, game and poultry that may be potted, being practically endless, renders it possible to prepare an infinite number of dishes at a small expenditure of time or trouble. The most economical of all is perhaps

POTTED BEEF — Procure a nice but inexpensive piece of beef, as free as possible from gristle and skin, and put it into a jar with a very little water. Cover closely, and stand in a saucepan of boiling water, letting the water reach within two inches of the top of jar. Boil gently until tender, and remove from the fire to cool a little; then cut it into pieces the size of a walnut and pass four or five times through any good meat chopper, or sausage machine, or until very fine. Mix with the ground meat by degrees all or a portion of the gravy that has run from it while cooking, and as much good salt butter as can be afforded, together with any nice mellow meat drippings on hand, bearing in mind the fact that the butter or fat adds to the keeping qualities, the gravy, on the contrary, detracting from them. Season to taste with pepper, salt and nutmeg or mace, kneading meanwhile with the hands into a perfectly smooth mass. Fill small jar with this, smoothing the top and cover with a layer of butter, just warmed and poured over. Store in a cool and dark place.

POTTED VEAL — Cook the veal thoroughly in a covered pan, without browning it, and when cold proceed as before, allowing 1 lb. of cooked ham or bacon to every 4 of veal. Omit most of the gravy, season with lemon juice, mace, etc., and pack away for present use only, as veal will not keep as long as the other meats.

POTTED PORK — Select a nice piece of cold roast or pickled pork. Add sufficient good pork dripping instead of butter, and season rather highly with mustard, etc. Press into jars with a top layer of clarified lard.

POTTED TONGUE — Cook tongue as usual and pass through the machine twice. Add the butter, with cayenne pepper and salt to taste.

POTTED LIVER — Parboil the liver in salted water for half an hour, and bake slowly for the same length of time. Grind and add sufficient onion juice, pepper and salt to taste together with a sprig of parsley and a little lemon juice. Mix with plenty of butter and store away for present use.

Very many other dishes may be prepared by combining two or more meats, etc., and seasoning with dried mushrooms, celery seeds or the ordinary dried herrings; opening up to the skilful house-keeper a comparatively new and delicious branch of the culinary art.

“What are the last teeth that come?” asked a school teacher of her class in physiology.

“False teeth, mum,” replied a boy, who had just wakened on the back seat.

A school teacher received the following note of caution from the anxious mother of one of her pupils: “Dear Miss, please do not push Johnny too hard for so much of his brains is intellect that he ought to be held back a good deal or he will run to intellect entirely and I do not desire this. So please hold him back so as to keep his intellect from getting bigger than his body and injure him for life.”

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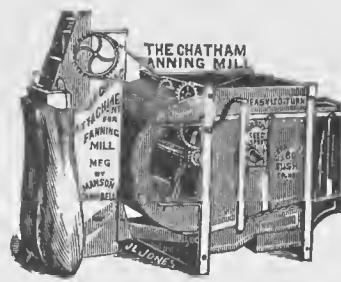
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Strings and Fittings for All Instruments.

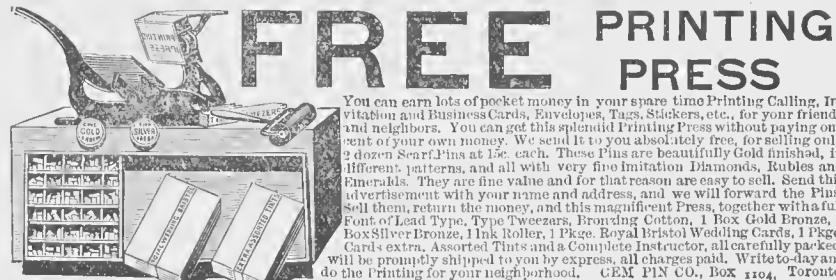
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You can earn lots of pocket money in your spare time Printing Calling, Invitation and Business Cards, Envelopes, Tags, Stickers, etc., for your friends and neighbors. You can get this splendid Printing Press without paying one cent of your own money. We send it to you absolutely free, for selling only 2 dozen Scarf Pins at 15c. each. These Pins are beautifully Gold finished, in different patterns, and all with very fine imitation Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds. They are fine value and for that reason are easy to sell. Send this advertisement with your name and address, and we will forward the Pins. Sell them, return the money, and this money will rest to you, together with the full font of Lead Type, type cleaner, binding Cotton, Box Gold Bronze, 1 Doz Silver Buttons, 1 Doz Allot 1 Piece, Royal Bristol Wedding Cards, 1 Piece, Cards extra. Assorted Thins and a Complete Instructor, all carefully packed, will be promptly shipped to you by express, all charges paid. Write to-day and do the printing for your neighborhood. GEM PIN CO., Box 1104, Toronto.

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Highest
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Flour** MADE IS

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We give this splendid Air Rifle free for selling only 20 of our beautiful Scarf Pins at 15c. each. These Pins are finely finished in Gold.

In different patterns, set with very fine imitation Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds. They are splendid value and for that reason very easy to sell. Our Rifle is of the best make and latest model, carefully tested before leaving the factory. For target practice or shooting small game, nothing could be better. Two hours good hard work will earn this fine Rifle. Write us and we will send you the Pins, charges paid. Sell them, return the money, and we forward your Rifle free of every charge. GEM PIN COMPANY, Box 1104, Toronto, Canada.

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Fine Stock Printing

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CUTS OF ALL BREEDS.

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Country Homes.

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Plans and specifications of published designs will be furnished by Mr. Elliott for three-fourths of one per cent. of the cost.

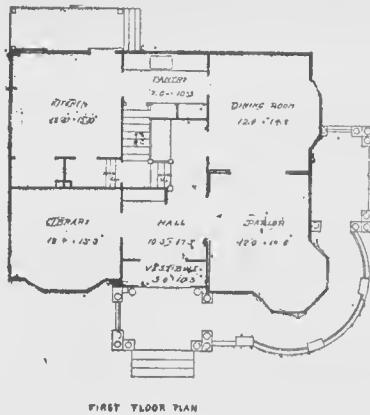
FRAME HOUSES.

One of the most important things in building in this country is to construct so as to keep out the wind. A little more



money spent in building properly in the first place will make a great saving in the fuel bill afterwards. A good way to build a frame house is to cover the outside of the frame with shiplap and then with the old style lapsiding, siding underlaid with good building paper. I would recommend white pine lapsiding. If of a good quality and properly put on it will give better results than any other kind. In putting on lapsiding care should be taken in nailing, so as not to allow the rails to catch the top of the board below, but they should be driven as close to it as possible. When done in this way, if the siding should shrink, it will not split the top of the boards, and if the siding should swell it will do no harm as each board can swell or shrink without interfering with the course above or below it, and will thus always remain tight. With a siding that is tongued and grooved the joints will open up when it dries and allow wind to get through.

Back plastering between the studs is very effective in checking the passage of wind and is not expensive. Then finish the inside with lath and plaster and you will have a house that will be warm if the doors and windows are constructed so as to keep out the wind. This, however, is very difficult to do. Many attempts have been made to make a window air-tight, and I believe the first to solve the problem is Mr. G. Steritt, of Brandon, Man.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

He has invented and patented a window that will be wind and dust proof, and I believe he is now arranging to have his invention placed on the market in the near future.

An ordinary window containing 12 square feet of glass, single thickness, in

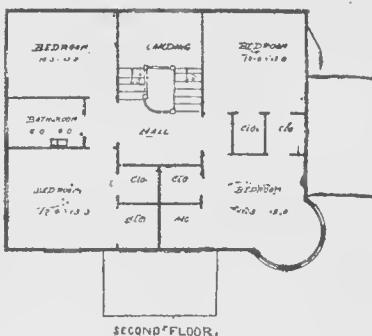
a well-built frame house will lose more heat than 40 square feet of other surface.

A frame house built as described above will retain 75 per cent. more heat than a 12-inch solid brick wall, and better results will be obtained from a properly constructed brick veneered wall, owing to the extra amount of dead air space.

A frame house without paper outside will lose 25 per cent. more heat than if papered.

Tight floors, walls, roofs, windows and doors will effect a great saving in fuel.

This design may meet the requirements



of many who wish a large and up-to-date residence. Estimated cost to build complete, \$4,000 to \$4,400.

How to Renovate Old Furniture.

As the best of furniture will grow shabby in appearance, careful housekeepers are constantly fighting the approach of age and dirt from their household goods in the way of chairs and tables. Oak wainscoting and furniture are likely in time to assume a greasy appearance, which should be removed during the annual house cleaning by washing it in warm beer. To give it a handsome gloss brush it over with a mixture of two quarts of beer, boiled with a tablespoonful of sugar and a piece of beeswax as large as a walnut; when dry, polish with a chamois leather or flannel. If oak or walnut articles are infected with a tiny insect that bores holes until the wood crumbles into a fine powder, stop its wild career by saturating the wood with creosote, and do not allow it to dry for several days.

If furniture is very dirty it should be washed in water and vinegar of equal parts—using a flannel rag; and then, after perfect drying, rubbing it with a clean flannel and a little linseed oil before using any liquid or cream polish.

If a table bears the tell-tale mark left by a hot plate, rub it well with lamp oil and flannel, finishing off with a clean cloth slightly wet with spirits of wine. White spots are removed by rubbing them with a piece of flannel and turpentine, repeating the application, if necessary, and in any case rubbing with a goodwill until patience and strength are alike exhausted.

Character is the stamp on our souls of the free choice that we have made through life of good and evil.

"Your husband seems to be a victim of the tobacco habit!"

"No; I'm the victim. He thoroughly enjoys it."

It seems to be taken for granted by the majority of men that money is of more value than anything else. Character, reputation, absolute fidelity to even the finest shades of distinction between honor and dishonor—the almighty dollar seems sometimes to weigh all these down and sit throned on a man's eternal soul. — Rev. Charles M. Sheldon.

Stocks, Broths, and Soups.

No dinner is complete without soup; it is a healthful, light and stimulating food, agreeing with every one. The basis of all good soup is the stock from which it is made; therefore it is of the greatest importance that one's whole attention should be borne on this article. Soups may be classed in two kinds, clear and thick. Clear soup is bouillon, or consomme, served either plain or with a garnish of vegetables, rice, spaghetti, marrow balls, quenelles, etc. To thick soups belong the cream and purée soups, bisques, fish and cosmopolitan or mixed soups. The savor, aroma and sapidity of broths are due to the osmazone, which seems to exist only in flesh and blood, and more abundantly in meat from old animals and dark meats. Osmazone contains a stimulating property exciting the appetite and helping to facilitate digestion. The properties of osmazone are more perceptible when meats are broiled or roasted; then the sapidity is stronger and the aroma more exhilarating. Albumen is of the same nature as white of egg; it is soluble in cold or tepid water and coagulates between one hundred and fifty and two hundred Fahrenheit. Albumen abounds in the blood, and it is found in every part of the flesh; it coagulates after being dissolved, and in broth forms what is called scum, rising to the surface of liquids in which meats are cooked. The less blood the animal has lost the more albumen there is, and as the blood contains much osmazone, the result will be that meats having the most blood will produce the best stock for soup. Therefore the meat to be used for broth should be freshly killed and placed over the fire with cold water to heat gradually, in order to draw out all the stimulating properties, the albumen not coagulating at once will let the osmazone escape into the liquid and the meat will be white and less juicy, but as nothing is lost, the broth will have gained in quality. On the other hand, if these properties are to be retained in the meat, it must be plunged into boiling water, and being at once seared by the action of the heat, the albumen coagulates and encloses the osmazone inside. If a leg of mutton or beef is to be boiled rare it should be placed over the fire with boiling water and cooked fifteen minutes for each pound, and if wanted well done, thirty minutes for each pound should be allowed.

The pieces of meat used for soup stock are the neck, the cross-rib, the plate, the navel, the flank and the shin, the last being the bottom part of the leg from the hind-quarter to the ankle bone. The shin

BOXES

To run machinery cool and easy, with less power and less oil. That will wear four times longer than Babbitt Metal. Any man can put in boxes at home by a wood fire, and old machines made good as new by using

SPOONER'S

COPPERINE

Shown at Winnipeg Fair every year, and took Diploma.

contains a great deal of gelatinous flesh which renders it suitable for the preparation of stock; and it is therefore the most desirable piece to buy for the every-day stock.

LARGE BOUQUET — Place on top of three clean sprigs of parsley one sprig of thyme, one bay leaf, two cloves, one blade of mace, and nine whole peppers; fold the parsley around the herb and spice so as to enclose them entirely inside the parsley; then tie it tightly with a white string, and use as directed in various recipes.

PLAIN STOCK SOUP — Chop into pieces a shin of beef weighing from three to four pounds; place in a soup kettle; add, if handy, a small shank of veal, meat gravies, and any fine-chopped bones that may be at hand, from roasted meat or poultry; cover all with cold water; set the kettle over slow fire, let it heat gradually until it boils; then add one-half tablespoonful of salt, two onions, two leeks, two stalks of celery, one small carrot, one white turnip, and a large bouquet; cover tightly and let it boil gently until the meat falls from the bone; then remove the meat, strain the stock through a wet napkin, and free it from every particle of fat. If not used at once, let it cool; then put it in a stone jar or glass jar; cover and place in the ice-box. It will keep for three days in summer and for one week in winter. This stock is used for all plain soups. To give this stock a fine brown color, cut two large red onions in halves, lay them on a tin plate and set in a hot oven to bake dark brown, almost black; then add them to the stock at the same time when the vegetables are added.

WHITE STOCK — Take a shank of beef and veal weighing three pounds each; remove the breast, legs and thighs of a well-cleaned chicken (reserve them for other purposes); chop the body of the chicken into pieces, also the beef and veal; place them in a soup kettle; add the giblets and the well-cleaned feet of the chicken, and cover all with cold water; place the kettle over a slow fire, let it heat gradually until it begins to boil, then add two leeks, one white turnip, three onions, one carrot, a large bouquet and one tablespoonful of salt; cover the kettle tightly and let the stock simmer gently till the meat separates from the bone; then remove the meat; strain the stock into a clean saucepan; free it from every particle of fat; beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, mix with one-half gill of cold water, add it to the stock; place the saucepan over the fire, stir and boil five minutes; then draw the saucepan to side of stove; let it remain ten minutes, then strain the stock through a napkin. If not used at once, put away in a jar and keep in a cool place. Care must be taken to have stock perfectly cold before the jars are closed; it will then keep for several days. This stock is used for fine cream soups.

MUTTON BROTH — Place two necks of mutton in a saucepan, cover with cold water, add one tablespoonful of salt, and as it comes to a boil remove all the scum; add one-half cupful fine-cut soup celery, one onion, one sprig of parsley and a small carrot cut into pieces; cover tightly and boil until the meat falls from the bones; then strain it through a napkin into a bowl; remove every particle of fat, and season to taste with salt. This broth is mostly used for invalids. One tablespoonful of barley or rice may be boiled with the broth. Another way is to add to one-half pint of broth the yolk of one egg and two tablespoonfuls of sweet cream.—*Ledger Monthly.*

A new flour mill with a capacity of 1,000 barrels per day and to cost \$40,000 may be erected at Portage la Prairie next year.

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Men's Furnishing DEPARTMENT.

MEN'S NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR, suitable for Fall wear, 90c. per garment and upwards.

MEN'S NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR (Shirts double breast and back), \$1.50 per garment.

MEN'S WHITE MERINO UNDERWEAR, very soft finish, \$1.60 per garment.

MEN'S BLACK CASHMERE HALF HOSE, guaranteed fast color, double heels, soles and toes, at 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 65c a pair. Also a very good line at 35c a pair, or 3 pairs \$1.

THE COLONIAL WHITE SHIRT, a perfect-fitting garment of unequalled value, price \$1.

All above prices are less 5 p.c. discount for cash.

NEW FALL FOOTWEAR for MEN.

All the Latest Styles in Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

Black or Tau, French Enamelled Calf, French Patent Calf, Box Calf, Willow Calf, Velours Calf and Vici Kid.

All weights of soles, from the extra heavy Goodyear welt to the lightest hand turns.

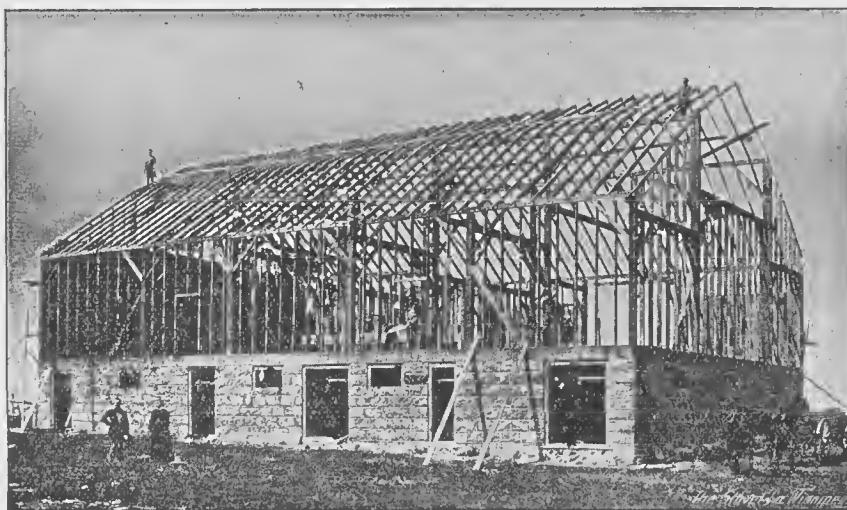
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THAT USED CEMENT FOR BASEMENT FLOORS, AND IT USED

BATTLE'S THOROLD CEMENT.



Basement Barn of J. A. Young, Cypress Hill, Manitoba. Size 54 x 85 feet. Basement Floors all built with Battle's Thorold Cement.

READ WHAT MR. YOUNG SAYS:

Cypress River, Man., May 7, 1900.

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE.

Manufacturers Thorold Cement, Thorold, Ont.

Gentlemen,—Having built a basement barn, 54 x 85 feet, last summer, I used 70 barrels of your Thorold Cement in connection with the flooring of basement. Horse-stable floors are 6 inches thick, cow-stables 4 inches, feed room and passage-ways 2½ inches. I am glad to say the floors are giving complete satisfaction. I consider them far superior to plank, brick or stone. I may also add that your agent, James Stevenson, who helped us with the floors, is not afraid to put his hand to the work, and is the right man for the place. Yours truly, J. A. YOUNG.

Our representative, Mr. Marcus H. Ware, is now in Manitoba superintending the construction of Cement and Concrete barn walls, stable and cow floors, etc., made of Thorold Cement. Any communication addressed to Mr. Ware, care of The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, or the Palace Hotel, Brandon, will receive prompt attention.

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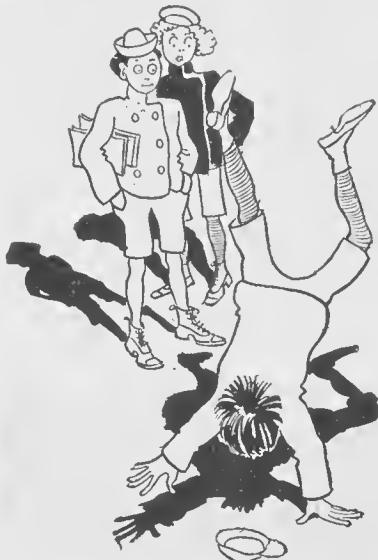
ESTATE OF **JOHN BATTLE** THOROLD, ONT.

When writing, mention The N.W. Farmer.

The Witchwoman of Watertown.

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All the boys in Oakville had hen fever. I once heard a little boy say "hen fever is something like chicken pox and something like scarlet fever, but it lasts longer than either," and I guess he was right. Unlike the 'more favored country boys, mostly all



Little Bryant simply turned a handspring

city boys only know hens as the featherless things they hang up by their legs in the poultry stores. I can tell you that hen fever is very delightful while it lasts, for it means the enthusiastic care of hens—which are the birds who lay the eggs of commerce. It means feeding them the right food and rejoicing in their cackling, which is their way of saying, "Watch me lay an egg," and it means hunts for hidden nests with maybe a dozen eggs in them and it may be a dozen fluffy little chickens. It means the right food and plenty of water for them and tucking them into bed at night so they won't catch cold, and it sometimes means enough pocket money from the sale of eggs and chickens to buy a handsome double ripper with a picture of Bobs winning out, in Africa, on it.

So you see that hen fever doesn't require the services of a physician and you can catch it at any time of the year, although March and April are the easiest months in which to get it, for then any old hen at all will lay eggs and you think she's going to do it all the year round and you get your father to buy forty of them, and the first thing you know your hens are all on strike and you're buying your eggs at a grocery store. And that sometimes cures hen fever. But it also shows you that you didn't have the right brand of fever or they would have kept on laying.

The annual Bangtown fair was billed to come off the first Tuesday in October and ten of the Oakville boys had entered their hens in the hope of winning prizes. Abbott Lyman was going to send ten Black Leghorns and Philip Wendell was going to ship a crate of White Plymouth Rocks and Beecher Ward was going to exhibit three Black Spanish hens.

But poor little Bryant Williams felt quite left out because he had nothing to send. He was a little orphan who would have had hen fever in a minute if he could have bought or borrowed any hens, but it was all he could do to get enough clothes to cover him and sufficient food to keep his internal machinery going and to have

bought even one scrub hen would have overtaxed his resources.

I'm rather afraid that Abbott Lyman crowed a little over Bryant—maybe he had caught it from his hens—and maybe not. But wherever he had caught it he should have dropped it instanter. He said in that taunting way of his that made him so unpopular with smaller boys and got him into so many scrapes with bigger ones, "If I was so poor that I couldn't enter any fowls at the fair I'd go jump into Naugatuck."

But little Bryant, instead of making an ugly reply, simply turned a handspring and went down the road to help Beecher Ward knock a crate together for his Pequin ducks.

On the way to Beecher's house he came upon an old woman who had slipped on a "slide" and had fallen. She had dancing black eyes and a sugar loaf hat and long straight hair and her nose was within hailing distance of her chin and she looked a good deal like old Mother Hubbard or Mother Goose or one of the other mothers of nursery tales.

Bryant was a helpful chap and instead of laughing at the old woman as Abbott would have done, he stopped and said, "Have you hurt yourself? Can I help you?"

"Indeed, you can, sonny. I think I've cracked my hip. I didn't see the ice and the first thing I did see was stars."

Bryant laughed. Here was an old woman who could make a joke of her trouble and he was the better pleased to help her, for he was always joking himself.

He put his arm around her and finding her a bag of bones he lifted her with no trouble at all.

"Indeed, but you're a good lad. Once I'm on my feet I'm good for all day, but when I tumble—which I don't often do—I'm as badly off as a turtle on its back."

"Are you going far?" said Bryant. "Can't I carry your basket?"

"Thank you kindly if you will," said the old woman. "My hip pains me a good deal. I suppose you'll be going to the Bangtown fair and exhibiting some chickens like the other boys."

"No, indeed," said Bryant, ruefully. "I have just enough money to get in myself and I made that helping Beecher Ward take care of his ducks. I wish I could enter some hens, for I love them and would like to win a prize."

"Well, it's a lucky thing that you met me and that I fell, for I have the hen that laid the golden hen in my basket and I will let you have her all day to-morrow if you will promise to return her to me next day. I live on Black Mountain."

And then Bryant knew who it was that he had befriended; none other than the witch woman of Watertown, who in winter lived in Watertown, but in summer lived in an abandoned charcoal burner's hut on the mountain.

"You can win a prize with the hen and you can sell the golden egg which she will lay at ten in the morning, for a great deal of money and you can show her in a tent and charge so much admission."

Did ever a boy find fortune knocking so many times on his door at once? His eyes filled with tears and he grasped the old woman's hand and thanked her with all the fervor of a warm nature.

"I must go and see about getting a tent at once," said Bryant.

"Now I like that," said the old witch. "Some boys would have expected me to furnish tent and all myself, but I see that you are willing to help yourself. Go to Lowell Russell and tell him I sent you and he will fix you out. Here, take the hen along, but be sure that no one steals her or she and the thief will disappear entirely."

Bryant promised and ran off with the

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health

basket. While he was waiting for Mrs. Russell to open the door he lifted the cover of the basket and looked in. There sat a quiet looking hen of a bright golden color. Her comb was as red as blood and she looked exactly as if laying golden eggs was a good thing for her health. Which it undoubtedly was, for think how many years since she was first discovered. Bryant told his errand to Mrs. Russell, and she told him that her husband—who was vice president of the Bangtown Fair Association—had a tent that was to have been used by a man with a five-headed calf, but the calf had lost four of its heads in a railroad accident and was now no better than any other calf, so the man didn't need the tent. And then Mr. Russell came in and proved to be kindness itself.

* * *

Next morning the fair opened and it was like all the country fairs that were ever held. And if you never attended one I can tell you that the chief things to be seen there are people. People who have come afoot and a horseback, on wheels and between wheels—and some would come in balloons rather than miss coming. There is one big tent and a lot of smaller ones, and there are men who sell candy and oysters.



Meeting the Witchwoman.

ters and soda and whips. The whip men are really worth while. They sell half a dozen whips, each one worth a dollar, and charge a dollar for the lot, and still make money. Now that ought to make a good problem in arithmetic. If one whip is worth one dollar and a man sells six such whips for a dollar and makes money on the sale, how much does he make? Do it in long division. Or maybe fractions would be better. But I'm sure I don't know how the man does it.

At ten sharp the egg appeared and the hen began to cackle a silvery lay. Mr. Russell, who stood by Bryant to see fair play, held the egg up and told the crowd that it was probably worth three hundred dollars and any farmer could have it for that price spot cash. While the crowd was laughing at this, for people up Oakville way don't carry many three hundred bills around loose in their clothes, a queer thing happened.

One of the men who ran a wheel of for-



Bryant was kept busy taking in nickels.

The poultry show was a fine one; not only all the boys but the farmers for miles around had entered birds. But Bryant took first prize as a matter of course. A hen that lays golden eggs is worth any number of hens with silver feathers.

Bryant was kept busy taking in the nickels that the people paid to go in and see the hen in a parrot cage—loaned by Mrs. Ward. Mr. Russell had painted a beautiful picture of a hen at least two feet high and with two high feet and the tent was naturally a magnet of attraction.

Of course the biggest crowd was in the tent at 10 o'clock, when the hen was advertised to lay the egg. The tent had been full before that, but there's always room for more people in a crowd. Those people who happened to be in the tent when the egg was laid had something to talk about for the rest of their lives, and I dare say if you go up to Oakville you'll find persons who saw the whole proceeding.



The Man and the hen disappeared.

One of the men who ran a wheel of for-

Admission 5 Ctz.

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We will give away 6000 Animals, Canary Birds, Mocking Birds, Bullfinches, Parrots, etc., Dogs, Angora Cats, Belgian Hares, Aquariums, Gold Fish, Shetland Ponies, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Monkeys, Squirrels, etc., etc., together with fancy cages. We mean exactly what we say. We will send you a pair of beautiful Angora Cats now all the rage, birds with cage or any other animal you may want. We have been breeding for years, and have a fine stock of animals that we are going to give away in the next few weeks.

WE START YOU IN BUSINESS

We want animals raised, as the demand is greater than the supply, and with difficulty we have reserved 6000 animals for breeding purposes, to be distributed free, and we start you in a paying business and put you in the way of making money without you investing one cent for the animals. Genuine Angora Cats are worth from \$25.00 to \$100.00 each, and these animals are easy to raise. Belgian Hares may be raised in an attic or cellar, or small city back yard without difficulty. They breed from ten to twelve at a time, six times a year, and sell for seemingly fabulous prices, and service alone from a good buck is worth \$25.00. Large profits are easily and quickly made by those who begin now. Send no money, simply act at once, write us to day and be one of those to get a fine Song Bird or Parrot with cage, a beautiful pair of Genuine Angora Cats, a complete Aquarium with fish, shells and plants. Give the name of your nearest express office and say what animal or aquarium you want and it will be sent exactly according to our offer. We pay express charges. This advertisement means exactly what it says and is simply an enterprising plan to increase our business capacity. Address DEPT. 110, ANIMAL WORLD, 248 West 23d St., New York.

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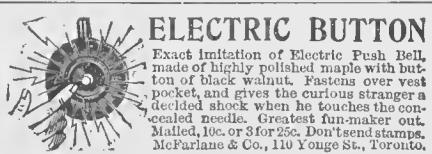


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Our fall season's trade in music teachers' supplies has opened most promisingly. During October we shall add largely to our stock of classics. Our interests are yours.

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FAMILY KNITTER.



BOLE'S COUGH CURE CURES COUGHS.

She (shyly) — "How it is—er—George, that you have never thought seriously of getting married?"

George (dreamily) — "I have always thought seriously of it—that's why I am a bachelor."

Superintendent — "Yes, and where did John the Baptist live?"

Scholar — "In the desert."

Superintendent — "Quite right! And what do we call people who live in the desert?"

Scholar — "Deserters." — Ex.

Jim Wilbur's Wife.*A Manitoba Sketch by Guelph Owen.*

It was in the summer of 1885 that James Wilbur settled on a half section of land, just in the shelter of the Riding mountain. A young man, tall and strong with the brawn and thews of a Canadian youth, he had come from Ontario to take up land in Manitoba. This was all the history that the settlers, who were widely scattered over the beautiful prairie, knew of Wilbur at the time of his "entry."

But Jim Wilbur soon worked a marvelous change in the quarter sections he had settled upon. The property joining his homestead he had taken up as a "pre-emption." Both farms were in the fertile belt of land which constitutes a part of the rich prairie that extends from the mountains at the north, to the Assiniboine river at the south. One of his quarters was partially timbered and rolling; the other, which stretched southward across a little river, was more level. It was soon noticed by his neighbors that Wilbur had a small house erected from hewn logs cut from the timber, and several acres of land were broken for the next year's crop.

One day, about a year after Wilbur's settlement in their midst, his friends observed that the little home of their bachelor neighbor was closed. Everything appeared to be asleep about the place. This lasted for several months, when one night, quite late in October, Pete Stevens, Wilbur's nearest neighbor, was awakened by a loud rap on his cabin door. Stevens went down stairs and drew the door towards him. There on the threshold stood Jim Wilbur and—a lady. By the light of the lantern which Wilbur held in his hand Stevens could distinguish the refined features of the lady—for such she was, from the sole of her little foot to the crown of her little hat.

"Pete, this is my wife—Mr. Stevens, Mrs. Wilbur. Can you give us lodgings for the night?"

"I'll be hanged if we can't!" Pete replied, holding the door open and stepping back for his guests to enter. "Just wait a minute while I call the old woman, and we'll have a fire. You must be nigh froze?"

Mrs. Stevens was aroused and a fire built in the little clay-baked fire-place. Stoves, or even brick to build furnaces, were not to be had so easily in the days when our pioneer farmers first settled in the valley of the Little Saskatchewan as they are to-day. The travellers and their host and hostess sat as near the fire as the smoky fire-place would permit and talked and chatted while they sipped ginger tea to "warm their marrow," as Mrs. Stevens expressed it.

The winter rolled on, month after month, each day following another in a dreary monotony of cold, biting weather. People wondered and wondered again why big Jim Wilbur had taken unto himself such a fragile little lady as his wife. How was it, that he, Jim Wilbur, a great, lumbering farmer, had brought this little hot-house flower out from Ontario to the Northwest to endure the hardships of a pioneer settlement away from kindred and friends—to follow him to Manitoba?

Ah, they did not know that she had remained true to her affianced husband, who, although poor, was beloved by her. Neither did they comprehend the strength of that love which abided the time until Jim had made his settlement in the new country and would return east for his promised bride. How, that despite the warnings of relatives and girl friends that she was hurrying herself into exile, from "God's country," as they called Ontario

io in comparison with the unsettled province of Manitoba.

But Jim could not spare the time that autumn to go to Ontario for her. She was met at St. Boniface by him. He, rough and rugged, thought over the immense value of the love of a woman like Minnie, as she uncomplainingly and cheerfully endured the tortures of the trip homeward over the broad, dark prairie. Outward they proceeded, in the direction of the setting sun, toward their future home in the west. Through sloughs and over deep and heavy sand dunes they journeyed. Sometimes Wilbur pondered over the question: Why did he deserve the priceless pearl of the woman beside him? And if possessing this jewel, why was he taking it westward to give it a setting of nothing more than a frontier home. But when these thoughts came up in his mind, as they bumped along behind the slow, plodding oxen, his heart would rejoice with renewed courage when his eyes met those of Minnie, and received a glance of perfect trust and faith from her dear, blue orbs.

Thus it was through the weary months, aye, and years, in that little household, Wilbur, despite the hard work, both for brain and muscle, to "make both ends meet," would obtain a blissful welcome from his little wife in their cabin home at the close of the day's labor. She always wore a smile for him, whether fortune's caprices were favorable or otherwise. Thus Wilbur could not help but commence the next day's work with renewed strength of muscle and vigor of mind. Slowly but steadily the belt of cultivated land broadened and reached out until it bordered the edge of the timber on one side to the banks of the little river on the other. Horses could now be procured, a team costing as high as \$300, and Wilbur gradually attained the condition of things and affairs in the lives of farmers that is styled "comfortable circumstances."

Three children blessed this happy home, and the mother, ever watchful and loving, gave them their education, as schools were very few and far between. And what better teacher could they have than their mother, a refined and cultivated woman? In after years James Wilbur and his little helpmate looked back upon the trials and disappointments of their early married life as blessings in disguise, and thanked God that they had been spared together to see the fruits of their labor. This is but one instance, and after all only a side glance at many like histories of now prosperous farmers in Manitoba. Men who have wrought from bushland and prairie the substantial and comfortable homes that now beautify our prairie province. And there are many of these who owe their success to the patient endurance and loving helpfulness of their life companions, who are but real prototypes of Jim Wilbur's wife.

—
"Is marriage a failure? I should say not!" remarked an Oregon farmer. "Why, ther's Lucindy, gits up in the morn', milks six cows, gits breakfast, starts four chilren to skewl, looks after the other three, feeds the hens, likewise the hogs, likewise some motherless sheep, skims 20 pans of milk, washes the clothes, gits dinner, et cetera, et cetera. Think I could hire anybody to do it for what she gits? Not much? Marriage, sir, is a success; a great success."—Woman's World.

E. H. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets** the remedy that cures a cold in one day

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and WISE for young people from Manitoba and the North-West to spend a few months of the Winter season in Ontario. It affords an excellent opportunity to enjoy a short practical course of training in a good school. The

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TORONTO, is highly favored in this respect, and is worthy of the very liberal patronage it receives each year. With a dozen regular teachers, first-class equipment and superior courses of study, it never fails to produce good results. Members admitted at any time. WRITE FOR CALENDAR.

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We give this beautiful solid Gold Ring, set with a Ruby and two Pearls for selling only 15 Swiss Rose Pines at 10 o'clock. They are very fine and easy to sell. Write and we forward Pins. Sell them, return the money, and this magnificent Ring will be sent you by return mail. Premium Supply Co., Box 1104 Toronto.

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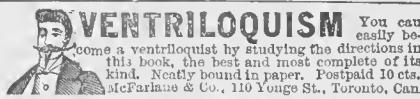
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Superstitions of Hallowe'en.

Hallowe'en, the festival of All Saints, occurs on the evening of October 31st, after sunset. It commemorates an ancient festival which was instituted by the Celts and their priests, the Druids, to celebrate the inflowing of the harvest.

After the Christian era, Hallowe'en was dedicated to the Virgin and all the saints and the practises in its observance consequently changed.

During the Middle Ages, fairies, witches, devils and disembodied spirits of all sorts were supposed to walk the earth and to have power on this night, above all others to reveal fortunes and to predict destinies.

Scotland is popularly supposed to be the home of Hallowe'en and has given us many of those strange customs and festivities with which the evening is annually

nut blazes or burns the young man's love is strong and true.

Another way is to name one nut for a boy and another for a girl. If the nuts burn quietly together all will go well and the pair will be united; if, on the contrary, they fly apart and snap at each other, a quarrel and a separation are indicated.

Burns mentions another charm, but to be successful these directions must be followed closely. Steal out alone to the kiln and throw into the pot a ball of blue' yarn; wind it into a new ball and toward the latter end something will hold the thread. You must then ask, "Who holds?" An answer will come from the kiln-pot giving both names of the future spouse.

Burns tells us that Merran who tried this charm was so frightened when she felt someone holding the thread that she did not stop to ask the name.

Another charm is to take a candle and

sible so that the being who is about to appear may not close them and harm you. Then take the sieve used in winnowing corn and go through the motion of sifting it. Repeat this three times and the third time an apparition will pass through the barn, in at one door and out the other, having both the appearance of the person in question and the retinue or train denoting the employment and station in life. This is called "Winnowing three wechts o' naething."

A charm which may be performed in company is to go to a south running spring or rivulet where "three lairds lands meet," and dip in the left shirt sleeve. The person who performs the charm must then go to bed in sight of a fire hanging the wet sleeve before it to dry. At midnight the exact figure of the future husband or wife will appear and turn the sleeve as if to dry the other side.

Another spell which is said never to fail



View of Rat Portage, the "Saratoga" of the West.

celebrated. Burns in his poem of Hallowe'en describes to us many of the ways in which fortunes may be foretold.

The first ceremony is always the pulling of a stalk of kale. The young people blind-folded go hand in hand into the kale yard. Each must pull the first stalk he encounters. If it pulls hard, it is a sign of a long and arduous courtship. The size of the stalk foretells the height, shape or size of the future husband or wife. The amount of dirt which clings to it indicates the fortune and the taste of the heart of the stem is indicative of the temper and disposition. Finally the stalks are placed above the door and the names of the persons who pass underneath are the names in question.

Nuts also play an important part in the ceremonies. If a maiden wishes to know which of her lovers is most devoted, she places the nuts, preferably chestnuts, on the coals, naming them after the young men. If either nut cracks or flies away that lover will be unfaithful, but if the

go alone to a looking-glass; eat an apple before it, and some people assert you must comb your hair all the while. The face of your future companion will be seen peering over your shoulder. This must be done at the witching hour of midnight.

Another, something of the same order, is to go down a flight of stairs backward, holding a candle and a glass. When the last stair is reached the face of the husband or wife to be will appear in the glass beside your own.

Still another superstition is the sowing of hemp. Steal out unobserved and sow a handful of hemp seed. Repeat now and then: "Hemp seed, I sow thee, hemp sown, I sow thee, and he (or she) that is to be my true love, come after me and harrow thee." Look over your left shoulder and you will see the appearance of the person invoked in the act of hoeing it.

Burns mentions another charm which must be performed alone and is somewhat difficult. Go to the barn and open both doors. Take them off the hinges if pos-

is to eat salt before going to bed. To speak or get a drink before morning will break the charm. In sleep the prospective husband or wife will appear and offer a cup of water.

Another charm common among the Scotch is to place three dishes side by side upon a table; put clean water in one, foul water in another, and leave the third empty. Blind-fold a person and lead him to the dishes. If he places his hand in the pure water, the wife will be a maiden; if in the foul, a widow; but if he is so unfortunate as to place his hand in the empty dish he is doomed to remain unmarried.

This is only a partial list of the many charms and spells which may be performed and a merry evening spent in trying them. Although the object in question may not always appear, they will furnish a great deal of mirth.

Patent Food Preparations.

In one of the last issues of the Northwestern Miller is a decidedly vigorous exposure of the devices of the manufacturers of patent foods for the special use of invalids and dyspeptics. Once it was Graham bread that was to renovate wornout digestions, but that was a comparatively harmless fad, which often acted as a corrective to the mischief done by the constant use of the finest patent flours. Whiteness is often secured by getting rid of the germ, which goes into the lower grade of flour, and for actual use as a builder up of the human system this darker and cheaper variety may be superior to the more attractive looking loaf.

But with this one qualification the public faith in fine wheat bread the product of hard northwestern wheat is according to Professor Harry Snyder, of the Minnesota experiment station, fully justified by chemical analysis as well as every-day experience.

White wheat bread, when properly made from a good quality of wheat is one of the most digestible, nutritious and well-balanced in nutrients of all human foods. There is no foundation whatever for the statements so frequently made that white bread is nearly all starch; that it is deficient in bone and muscle-forming material, and that the 'digesting element' has been 'left out.' All of the scientific investigations that have been made show that these statements are not only false but criminally malicious. The nutrients of white wheat bread are more completely digested than those of any other vegetable food. Bread made from high grade patent flour has the following digestibility:

Per cent.
digested.

Total nutrients in bread	94
Carbohydrate nutrients	97
Protein nutrients	86

Ninety-seven per cent. of the starch and other carbohydrates in bread undergo complete digestion, and eighty-six per cent. of the protein or glutinous matter likewise undergo complete digestion. Not only is white wheat bread, when properly made, digestible to a high degree, but it also contains a large amount of protein or tissue-repairing nutrient. High grade patent flour made from hard wheat contains 12½ per cent. of the protein nutrient. This is a higher percentage and a larger amount than is found in average whole wheat or graham flour. The necessary chemical analyses that have been made by the United States government show an average protein content of 12.1 per cent. for graham flour, and 11.9 per cent. for entire wheat flour. Graham and entire wheat flours are usually made from soft wheats which contain less gluten and protein than hard wheats employed for making high grade patent flour. All analyses of patent flour from hard wheat have shown that it is characteristically rich in the very nutrients which are of highest food value for bone and muscle formation."

Having thus vindicated the qualities of pure northwestern flour, Prof. Snyder next goes on to disprove the pretensions of the much-advertised and correspondingly high priced food preparations so much favored by American valetudinarians. "Grape nuts" is one of the most pretentious of these. He shows by actual analysis that the really valuable part of this food is worth rather less pound for pound than Minneapolis flour, because it is made of soft southern wheat. The part for which most credit is claimed is a delusion — practically a case of fraud.

The so-called grape sugar in "Grape nuts" is common glucose, produced from the starch by the action of ferment and

heat, and is not the grape sugar found in grapes."

This notable health food, Grape nuts, has also been analyzed by Director C. D. Woods, of the Maine experiment station, esteemed as a high authority on such matters by the U. S. government, and he riddles its pretensions with even greater severity than Prof. Snyder, showing that the claims made for it by its manufacturers are false and fraudulent.

It is surprising to what an extent such preparations are believed in and paid for by Americans, whose "digestion" is too much in evidence. Delicate people on this side naturally give a good deal of attention to such "ads.," and it is well that their real value should be known.

What is interest?

Interest is what a man pays you when he borrows your money.

What is usury?

Usury is what you have to pay a man when you borrow his money.

An Irishman stopped at a hotel and got supper, lodging and breakfast. In the morning he told the landlord he had no money. "Why didn't you say so last night?" asked the landlord. "Och," said Pat, "I thought you would be sorry enough to hear it this morning."

If the fingers get badly stained in peeling fruit or vegetables, and the druggist is too far off to get oxalic acid, try rubbing the stains with sorrel leaves or rhubarb, both of which contain the same acid. Spots in linen may be removed by the same agency.

Ravages of Consumption

White Plague on the Increase.

A Cure Now Within the Reach of Every Sufferer.

DR. SLOCUM the famous scientist, whose lectures and demonstrations in New York and London this season have astounded medical circles, has at last perfected his new system of treatment for the absolute cure of tuberculosis and all pulmonary diseases. This triumphant victory over the deadly bacilli is far reaching in its effects, for their is no longer room for doubt that the gifted specialist has given to the world a boon that will save millions of precious lives. Dr. Slocum's system of treatment is both scientific and progressive, going as it does to the very source of the disease and performing the cure step by step.

First Step.—Killing the life destroying germs which invest the body.

Second Step.—Toning the entire system and strengthening the nerves—filling the veins with tingling new life.

Third Step.—Building healthy flesh and fortifying against future attacks.

The Slocum system cures grip and its painful after effects, dangerous coughs, bronchitis and every known form of pulmonary disease.

It makes weak lungs sound, strengthens them against any ordeal, and gives endurance to those who have inherited hollow chests, with their long train of attending dangers. To enable despairing sufferers everywhere to obtain speedy help before too late, Dr. Slocum offers

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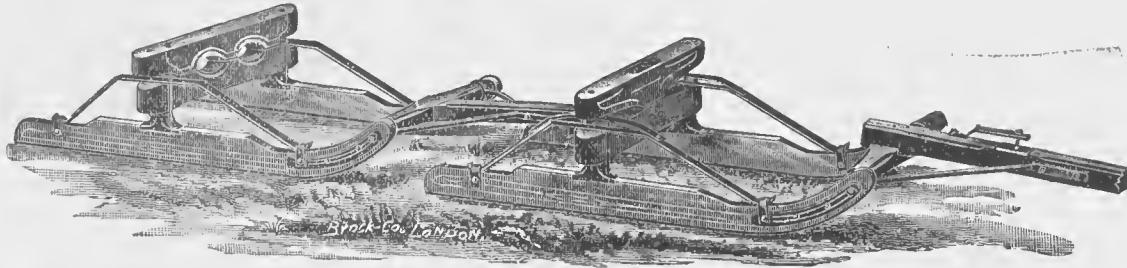
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Some Wholesome Vegetables.

Just now there are at least three vegetables that ought often to appear on the table, squash, onions and turnips, and these directions for preparing them have the merit of being easily followed, and have given good results. Any of the varieties of winter squashes makes a delicious vegetable to serve on the dinner-table. They can be either steamed or baked.

STEAMED SQUASH. — Wash and cut in two, remove the seeds and place without paring in a steamer, rind uppermost. Steam one hour, then scrape the squash from the rind, mash smoothly, in a hot dish and season with butter, pepper, salt and a little sugar.

BAKED SQUASH. — Cut or break a squash into pieces two or three inches square, place in a baking pan, rind-side down and bake for one hour in a hot oven. Either send to the table to be eaten from the shells, each person seasoning to suit himself, or remove the squash from the shell when soft, add butter, salt and pepper, mix smooth in a baking dish and return to the oven a few minutes to brown.

If any of the steamed squash is left—and it is well to plan to have a portion left—it can be used for supper the *next* evening as squash fritters. These take the place of warm bread.

SQUASH FRITTERS. — To a pint of cold steamed squash add one egg, salt and pepper, with flour enough so you can form into small flat cakes; roll in breadcrumbs or cornmeal. Brown them on both sides in a frying pan containing a little suet or lard. When done, butter and pile on a warm plate.

The odor of onions should not prevent the use of this vegetable, as it is, when cooked, particularly healthful. It is said

that a cupful of boiling vinegar on the stove when they are cooking will destroy the odor in the house, and browned coffee or a little parsley in the breath.

BOILED ONIONS. — Remove the outside skins, cut off the ends and put them into boiling water. If small, let them boil about three-quarters of an hour; if large, an hour. Turn off the water and replace with rich milk. Add salt and pepper. Cook fifteen minutes.

BAKED ONIONS. — Prepare and boil in water, as directed in first recipe. Drain, roll in flour and put in a baking dish, put a piece of butter on each onion and bake until brown.

FRIED ONIONS. — Have some butter hot in a frying-pan, mince the onion fine and fry brown in the butter, then add a little flour and cream; cook about five minutes. Fried in this way they are much liked by many persons as a relish with beefsteak and are sometimes poured over the steak.

BOILED TURNIPS. — Boil in salt and water. Take from the kettle into a deep dish, press them and pour off the water, add salt and butter, making them fine. Some cooks use equal parts of turnips and potatoes in cooking, mixing thoroughly when mashing.

Turnips should be scraped or peeled and cooked in plenty of water. They require an hour and a half to cook.

Another way is to peel the turnips and cut into very fine strips, boil in water for an hour, drain, cut and put into a stewpan with a spoonful of sugar and enough beef broth to cover them. Boil ten minutes, add a lump of butter the size of a walnut and serve.

TURNIP SALAD. — Peel and grate until you have a quart of turnip in the salad dish. Make a dressing in this way. One pint of cream, half a cupful of sugar, salt and pepper, and flour enough to thicken; scald

the milk and stir in articles named; when boiling add half a cupful of vinegar and pour over the grated turnip. — Country Gentleman.

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Good Recipes.

CHICKEN AND MACARONI.—Take boiled chicken, pick up the meat medium fine; break macaroni in inch pieces; cook until tender. Butter a deep pudding dish, place on the bottom a layer of macaroni, then a layer of chicken; season each layer with salt, pepper and bits of butter; add a little of the chicken liquor; alternate until dish is full. Pour a cupful of cream over this and bake thirty minutes. Serve on a platter. This is excellent.

CHICKEN PIE WITH OYSTERS.—Cook chicken whole until tender, and remove the bones; drain off the liquor from the oysters; look each one over very carefully; line a deep pan with a nice crust; put in a layer of oysters, then a layer of chicken; season each layer with salt, pepper and bits of butter; add a little of the oyster liquid and cream enough to moisten it sufficiently. Serve with thin slices of lemon.

ESCALOPED APPLES.—Butter a pudding dish, put in a layer of soft bread crumbs, then a layer of sliced apples; sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon (if liked); add bits of butter, and repeat until the dish is full, having crumbs on top; add one-half cupful of cold water; bake one hour and serve with sugar and cream. Any acid fruit may be used instead of apples.

STUFFED POTATO.—Bake as many as desired; when done cut off a slice from one end to permit them to stand; from the other end cut a slice and remove the inside; mash, season with pepper, salt, butter and cream; if liked add a little grated cheese; whip the potatoes very light; fill in the shells; return them to the oven until brown; serve very hot garnished with parsley.

APPLE PUDDING.—Pare, halve and core four medium-sized ripe, tart apples; sprinkle with sugar and stand aside for an hour. Sift one teaspoonful of baking powder and a pinch of salt into two cupfuls of flour; beat one egg very light, add one-half cupful of milk and thicken with the prepared flour, beating thoroughly. Drain the apples; spread the batter evenly in a buttered pan; lay the fruit, cut-side upward, evenly over the top; fill the cavities with sugar; add a bit of cinnamon, and bake in a quick oven. Serve warm. Use the syrup from the apples in any sauce preferred.

APPLE CUPS.—Boil one cupful of sugar, one-half a cupful of water and a little stick cinnamon ten minutes, remove the spice and set aside. Pare, quarter and core tart apples, and cut each quarter through the centre crosswise; butter rather large cups, fill two-thirds full of apple, add two tablespoonfuls of syrup, a bit of butter and two or three drops of vanilla to every cup. Make a paste as for tea biscuit, adding one tablespoonful of sugar; roll one-half an inch thick, cut out a circle to fit the top of every cup, lay on the covers, set the cups in a pan of hot water and bake. Serve hot, turned apple upwards in individual dishes, and heaped with whipped cream.

FRIED LIVER.—Cut beef's liver in thin slices and place on a platter, pour on boiling water and immediately pour it off (this seals the outside, takes away the unpleasant flavor and makes it much more palatable) have ready some hot lard or drippings in a spider, dredge the liver with rolled crackers or bread crumbs seasoned with salt and pepper, put in the spider and dry slowly on both sides until a dark brown. This will be found a great improvement over the ordinary way of cooking liver.

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BAKED OATMEAL.—Mix in a saucepan one pound of oatmeal with one tablespoonful of butter, one pint of water and some salt. Place in a moderate oven and bake for fifteen of twenty minutes; serve with some butter or milk and cream apart.

GOOD MINCE MEAT.—To every two pounds of well-cooked meat (chopped fine) add six pounds of finely chopped apples, four pounds of raisins, one heaping teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, one tablespoonful of allspice, one teaspoonful of salt, two pounds of sugar, one pint of molasses, and one pint of boiled cider molasses and one-half pint of pure vinegar. This makes a mincemeat that is not greasy enough to give one the nightmare.

PUTTING UP SAUSAGE.—The following is a good plan where it is desired to keep sausage for some time:—For putting up sausage fry, as for the table, pack in gallon crocks or jars and pour melted lard over it enough to cover over all. Fresh meat can be kept nice in the same way. Always fry until it is thoroughly cooked or it will mould.

SAUSAGE TOAST.—Scald the sausages in boiling water, fry to light brown, chop fine and spread on bits of moistened toast.

HAM BALLS.—Chop cold boiled ham fine; add an egg for each person, with a little flour; beat together, make into balls and fry brown in hot butter.

CHICKEN SALAD.—Boil three chickens tender, salt to taste, cut in small pieces after removing the bones and skin, and add as much chopped celery as there is chicken. Cut up six hard-boiled eggs and mix with the other ingredients. Take one pint of vinegar, half a cup of butter, two beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of mustard, two of sugar, and a teaspoonful of salt and one of pepper; put all together in a saucepan and heat until thick, then thin with vinegar, let it cool and pour over the chicken. Add the juice of one lemon and garnish the top with slices of lemon or leaves of celery or parsley.

CHICKEN SOUP.—Boil the bones of two chickens with half an onion, strain. Skim off the fat, add half a cup of rice which has been soaked over night. Cook until the rice is tender, adding water if needed; season with salt and pepper. Add half a cup of cracker crumbs before serving.

CREAM OF ONION SOUP.—Peel and cut into thin slices a dozen small onions, fry to a light brown in a little butter. Add one pint of sweet milk, one quart of boiling water, salt to season, and a little white pepper, with half a tablespoonful of sugar, and a pinch of mace. Cook half an hour, strain and add the whites of three eggs well-beaten with half a cup of cream. Serve at once.

CELERY SOUP.—Boil half a cup of pearl barley until tender, strain and add one cup of sweet milk. Cook two heads of celery until very tender, pass through a sieve, add to the pearl barley and milk with one quart of beef stock, let boil up and season with salt and pepper. Serve hot.

A Daily Nuisance.

A Simple Remedy which will Interest Catarrh Sufferers.

In its earlier stages catarrh is more of a nuisance than a menace to the general health, but sooner or later, the disease extends to the throat, bronchial tubes and even to the stomach and intestines.

Catarrh is essentially a disease of the mucous membrane, the local symptoms being a profuse discharge of mucous, stoppage of the nostrils, irritation in throat, causing coughing, sneezing, gagging and frequent clearings of the throat and head.

The usual treatment by local douches, snuffs, salves, etc., often gives temporary relief, but anything like a cure can only be obtained by a treatment which removes the catarrhal taint from the blood and the disappearance of the inflammation from the mucous surfaces.

A new remedy which meets these requirements and which so far has been remarkably successful in curing catarrh is Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

These tablets act upon the blood and mucous membranes only. They can hardly be called a secret patent medicine as they are composed of such valuable remedies as Sanguinaria, Hydrastin, Eucalyptol and similar cleansing antiseptics, which cure by eliminating from the blood and mucous surfaces the catarrhal poison.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large, pleasant tasting lozenges taken internally, allowing them to dissolve slowly in the mouth, in this way they reach the throat, fauces and the entire alimentary canal.

If desired, they may also be dissolved in water and used as a douche, in addition to the internal use, but it is not at all necessary to use a douche; a few of them dissolved in the mouth daily will be sufficient. However, when there is much stoppage of the nose, a douche made from these tablets will give immediate relief, but the regular daily use internally of these tablets will cure the whole catarrhal trouble without resorting to the inconvenience of a douche.

Dr. Bement states "that the internal treatment for catarrh is rapidly taking the place of the old plan of douching, and local application, and further says that probably the best and certainly the safest remedy at present on the market is Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, as no secret is made of their composition, and all the really efficient remedies for catarrh are contained in this tablet."

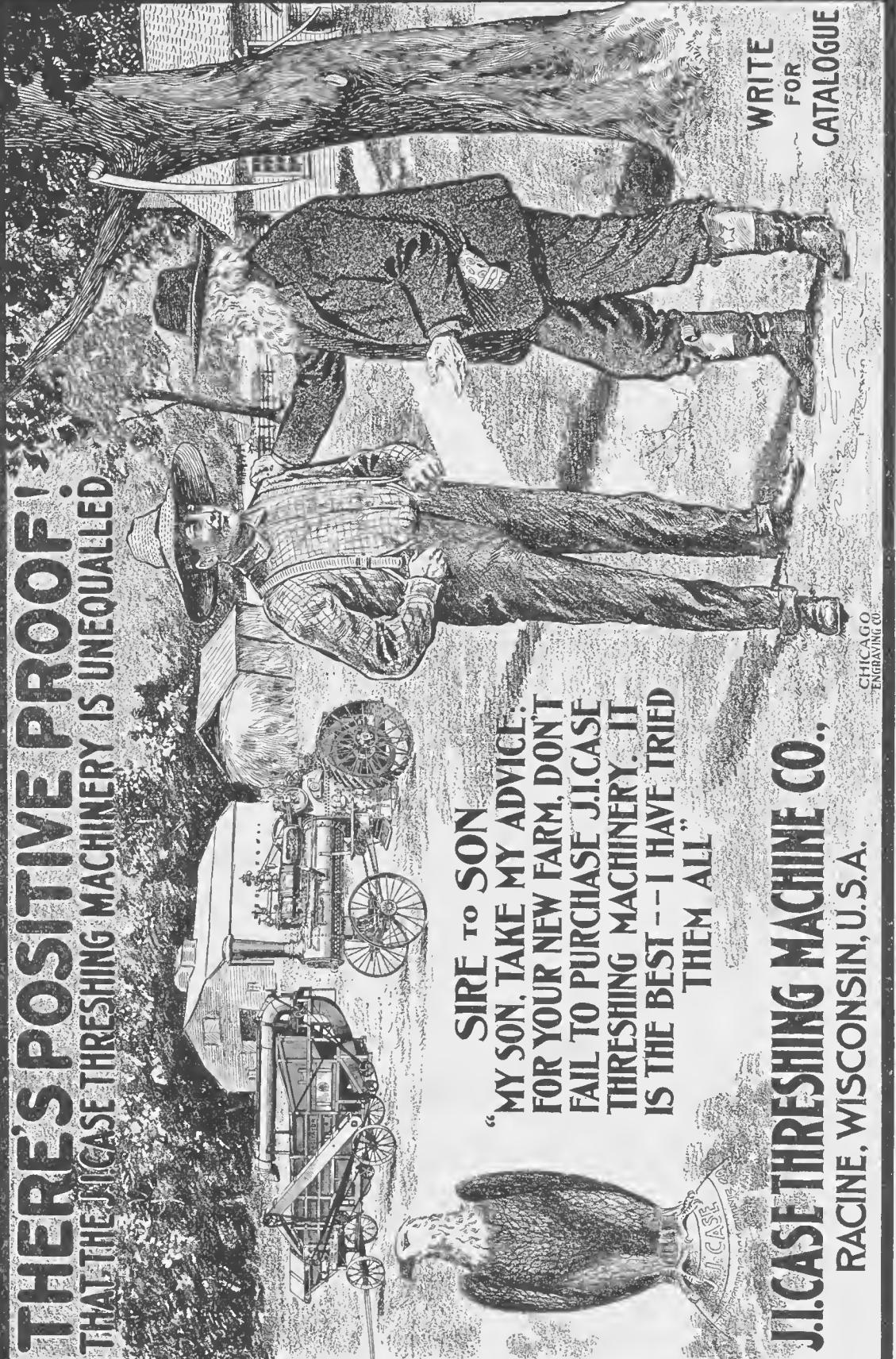
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